The Builder.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Persian and Delphic Sibyls: Cartoons for the Mosaic Decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral.—By Mr. W. B. Richmond, A.R.A. ...*Double-Page Ink-Photo.*
St. John's Church, High Leigh, Cheshire.—Mr. Edmund Kirby, F.R.I.B.A., Architect .....*Double-Page Ink-Photo.*
"Hurstbourne," Hants.—Messrs. Beeston & Burmester, Architects .....*Single-Page Photo-Litho.*
Competition Design for Oxford Municipal Buildings.—Mr. T. F. Pennington, A.R.I.B.A., Architect .....*Single-Page Photo-Litho.*
House at Surbiton.—Messrs. Kidner & Berry, Architects .....*Single-Page Photo-Litho.*
House at Bisham-on-Thames.—Messrs. Kidner & Berry, Architects .....*Single-Page Photo-Litho.*

Blocks in Text.

Plan, St John's Church, High Leigh, Cheshire... p. 358 | Plan, "Hurstbourne," Hants ..... p. 359
Diagrams Illustrating Article on "Geology" (Student's Column)..... p. 362

CONTENTS.

Japanese Art at the Chicago Exhibition 349
The Easements of Lights and the Rights of the Crown 351
Notes 351
The Royal Institute of British Architects: The President's Address 354
The Persian and Delphic Sibyls 358
St. John's, High Leigh, Cheshire 358
Hurstbourne Park 358
Oxford Municipal Buildings 358
House at Surbiton 359
House at Bisham-on-Thames 359
Magazines and Reviews 359
The Sanitary Inspectors' Association 360
Competitions 360
Engineering Societies 361
Surveyorships 361
London County Council 361
The Institute Examinations 361
The Recent Earthquake 361
Slugs 362
Student's Column: Geology.—XX 362
General Building News 363
Sanitary and Engineering News 364
Foreign and Colonial 364
Miscellaneous 364
Legal 365
Meetings 366
Recent Patents 366
Some Recent Sales of Property 367
Prices Current of Materials 367

Japanese Art at the Chicago Exhibition.

THOUGH the famous Exhibition has now closed, it will not be out of place to put on record the impression produced by the remarkable Japanese Exhibition, in some respects the most striking exhibit of all. Since Japan has been opened to commerce, its art has suffered a steady and continued degradation, due partly to the desire to take early and frequent advantage of the Western markets, partly to the ignorance of Europeans and Americans as to what constituted the best in Japanese art, and the consequent ease with which articles of an inferior grade were worked off on them. So marked has been this movement, and so steadily have the causes operated that produced it, that the best forms of native art bade fair to disappear for ever. But Japanese art is no longer a closed book to Western collectors; travellers and artists have made its names, both ancient and modern, almost as familiar in the West as at home, and thus while there is still an almost unlimited Western demand for Japanese productions of an inferior grade, there has been an increased demand for the finest products of Japanese artistic skill. Partly this, and partly the realisation by the Japanese artists of the fact that a special effort was needed to prevent their hands losing their old cunning, have tended to bring about a revival of national art that is not yet fully known in the West, but which is very remarkable in itself, and eminently praiseworthy in the manner in which it follows Japanese feeling and tradition.

No more auspicious occasion for bringing this new phase of Japanese development before the Western world could have been imagined than the Chicago Exhibition, and the Japanese Government early determined that not only should Japanese art be fully represented in all its phases, but that an art collection should be formed in which only articles of the very highest merit should be included, and which should show Japanese art in its highest development and in a manner never before attempted. In other words, the Government's intention was not only to illustrate the manufacturing industries of Japan, but that the purely artistic side of Japanese life should receive ample and complete representation. In order to emphasise this distinction, all objects of an artistic character were roughly divided into two great classes, that of Fine Art, and that of Applied Art. The most rigid scrutiny was displayed in selecting articles worthy to be placed in the first section. Every object was carefully and impartially examined by a jury of distinguished Japanese artists, who set so high a standard, and maintained it so rigorously, that a number of pieces of very great merit were rejected altogether, or placed in the department of Applied Arts, to which every grade was admitted. In this way a collection was obtained that represented the very best in current Japanese art.

The Fine Art collection numbered some four hundred pieces, and included sculptures in wood, plaster, and bronze, carvings in wood and ivory, paintings, prints, cloisonnés, pottery and porcelains, lacquers, embroideries, textile fabrics, metal work, and architectural models, thus representing every phase of Japanese art.

The catalogue, it might be mentioned, was full of errors and misspellings, and were it not for the generally full labels the exhibits would have been almost unintelligible. No catalogue was issued by the Japanese Commission, and it was necessary, therefore, to depend upon the marvellously inaccurate and unsatisfactory one issued under the official auspices of the Exhibition authorities.

Of the carvings in wood one of the most interesting, though not the most remarkable, was "A Wrestler," by Yamada Kisai. This figure is, perhaps, as far as Japanese art can go in successfully representing the nude, and shows at once its deficiencies and its strength. While it fails in anatomical accuracy, the muscles are boldly cut, and it vibrates with an intense effect of movement obtained by the simplest means. A carved panel by the same artist, representing an ancient military procession, is more successful because the contrast with Western ideas and methods is less marked. A group of warriors on horseback, and clad in ancient Japanese armour, fills the centre of the panel. The background is but slightly indicated, while the relief of the figures is relatively high. The detail is exquisitely done, and the motion of the men and horses reproduced with astonishing effect and truthfulness.

Two large carved panels were shown by Telsirdo. One is called "A Royalist," and depicts three figures in armour standing by the shore. The central figure is standing and holding a sword across his forehead; the other two kneel, one on either side. The whole picture is admirably done, the detail carried out with great care, the expression stern and realistic, the surf of the sea indicated with the utmost faithfulness. The other panel is the goddess Kannon seated on a rock. The drapery of the dress is naturally arranged in rich full folds; the relief of the lower part of the picture is low, but some of the ornaments of the head-dress are wholly free. Biun Nishimra exhibited a small statuette of Kannon, in wood; the goddess carries a basket of flowers, and over her shoulders empty baskets are hung. An ivory statuette by Ishikawa Mitsuaki represented the same goddess, and was notable not alone from the fact that it is the largest ivory carving ever made in Japan, but for the exquisite manner in which the figure has been cut. The goddess stands erect in a partly conventionalised attitude, holding a vase in one hand, containing a flower. Quite as fine is another small ivory, "A Warrior," by Shimaiusa, a typical Japanese military figure striding forward with the utmost unconcern, intent only on his duty. In marked contrast to these groups was a teakwood figure of Ikkyu, a Japanese philosopher, whose object in life is to warn people of the frivolity of existence. He carries a skull to better impress his teaching, and goes to and fro calling the word "Beware" in solemn tones as he points to the skull. The figure of the philosopher is by Asahi Eizo, and thoroughly represents the grim old man, the material and subject being mutually suited to each other. The skull which he carries is of ivory, and was carved by Asahi Gyokza, and is a marvellously realistic and delicate bit of work.

Of the larger carvings in wood the most remarkable was that by Tamara Koun of a "Baboon with feathers of an eagle." The huge ape is of life size, and is partly climbing over a tree trunk, partly sitting upon it, and grasps in one hand some feathers of an eagle he has been chasing, and which has but just escaped him. The expression of the ape's countenance as he gazes after his lost prey

is conceived with great power and intensity, while the texture of the hair and of the scales of the feathers leaves nothing to be desired in adherence to the truth. The sculptor is the leading professor of wood-carving in the Government Academy of Fine Arts.

Two plaster pieces by Fujita Bunzo, one of "Temptation," the other of "Victory," were interesting, not only as works of art, but as illustrating the Japanese idea of an allegory that has been frequently treated by Western artists. The statue of "Victory" is a figure of a woman standing on a globe, which, in its turn, rests upon a monster that is crushed by its weight. The figure is calm and majestic, and holds a lotus in one hand; to the Western mind it is rather the figure of peace than of a person who has just obtained victory over a dragon. The "Temptation" group shows a hideous female with outspread wings and horns suckling an infant. The glee with which she watches the child absorb evil from her is admirably shown in her face.

In bronze one's attention was naturally centred first of all upon the work of Okazaki Sessei, who was represented by five subjects. Two of these were large panels representing dragons over water, placed at the entrance of the Japanese section. These are splendid works, executed with great boldness and originality. Another bronze panel represents Benten, the goddess of music. The figure stands against a flat background and is playing a musical instrument. The costume is richly decorated with jewels and falls in natural and graceful lines, though the relief is very low. The "Strong Man" is a remarkably powerful and dramatic figure, a man clad in Japanese armour, holding aloft a sword with which to kill a dragon already crushed beneath his feet. An eagle by the same artist is also a very fine work; but even more remarkable than this bird is a similar one by Itao Shuijro, which, though originally included in the Fine Arts section, was actually placed in the collection in the Manufactures Building. It is a superb bird, standing 2 ft. in height, and with wings that measure 5 ft. from tip to tip. The labour lavished upon this work of art is almost inconceivable, each feather being chiselled in the most delicate manner. Other remarkable bird bronzes were exhibited by Otake Norikani, but there can be little doubt but that the "Twelve Bronze Falcons," executed by Chokichi Suzuki, and exhibited by Tadamasa Hayashi, were the finest pieces of bronze work in the Exhibition. The artist, Chokichi Suzuki, will be remembered as the sculptor of a bronze peacock now in the South Kensington Museum, and first shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The present work, which is the idea of Mr. Hayashi, the exhibitor and designer of the falcons, consists of twelve birds, each shown in a distinct attitude, and each cast in a different metal or plated with a different alloy. In the old times twelve falcons were selected from the trained young falcons raised in the forty-eight places in which the bird is native in Japan, and which were intended for the use of the Shogun, to whom they were presented with appropriate ceremonies and decorations, which have been reproduced in the present work. It is impossible to praise the naturalness of these birds too highly. Each is quite distinct from the others, and is poised upon the top of a silk screen which enables the spectator to study them individually. The variety of expression, poise, and attitude is astonishing, no two birds being alike in these respects, and yet each one is entirely natural. The texture of the feathers is of the utmost delicacy and fineness. The work reflects infinite credit upon the artist, who has, it is said, spent four years upon it, keeping live falcons constantly by him, and thus studying them in their natural state. No finer work has been produced in modern times in Japan, and they form an enduring monument to the patience and fidelity of their creator. Gold, silver, and copper alloys are employed on some of the birds to give them a distinctive colour, and render the group more varied than were they left in the natural bronze. This adds very much to the general effect, but without this the group is thoroughly lifelike, and each specimen marked with an individuality of its own.

In small metal-work the collection contained some notable examples, chiefly small plaques engraved or decorated in relief. The most remarkable is a small panel by the well-known artist Kano Natsuo, representing "Herons by Reeds." This is an example of what is known as *Kalakiribori* work, in which, though the lines are cut in varying depth and thickness, no part of the design stands in relief. Light and shade is produced by the depth or thickness of the lines, much as in drawing with pencil or brush. In the present example the metals employed are copper, iron, gold, and silver, the precious metals being used in details and to emphasise certain parts, as the legs and wings of the birds. It is a work of extraordinary delicacy and truth, though done on a small scale. Among other interesting examples of similar work may be mentioned a plaque by Kagawa Katsushiro, representing a group of monkeys playing with insects, gold and silver flowers being introduced as accessories; and a globular iron censer by Namekawa Sadakats, decorated with carp in low relief, with a turtle on the top chiselled with astonishing fidelity to life.

The display of paintings was large and notable, though it was, perhaps, surpassed in interest by the tapestries and embroideries. Japanese artists have of late manifested so great a tendency towards Western ideas and methods in painting that some such exhibition as the present was necessary to emphasise the fact that while this Western tendency is still shown by some painters, many other and more capable artists, inspired by the teaching and example of the Japanese Academy of the Fine Arts, are keeping to the traditional forms and methods. No greater misfortune could happen to Japanese art than the loss of its traditions. Its limitations and excellences are very well marked, and the one can always be allowed for, the other constantly appreciated. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that the Chicago Exhibition contained only three Japanese paintings in oil which are in the Western style. None of these are devoid of interest, but they cannot for a moment be compared with the superb examples of genuine Japanese painting with which the walls of the section were crowded.

Among these latter we may particularise a few. "A Festival of Sannon at Yeddo," by Ogata Jekko, commands immediate attention by its brilliant colouring and its strong and vigorous drawing. A triumphal car is being drawn through the street, and a crowd of gaily-dressed people throng about it. The action is natural and brisk, and the work is carried out in the best Japanese manner. Quite as spirited is "A Cherry Flower Picnic in the Middle Ages," by Tanigchi Kokyo.

Among historical subjects was a painting by Kose Shoseki of the great Japanese teacher Shotoktaishi. The sage is seated at a table reading from a MS. Before him are grouped four students or disciples, and above the ceiling of the room two mythological figures float amid lotus blossoms. A "Kawanakajima Battle," by Ikeda Shinjiro, deserves special mention, because it illustrates more fully than the majority of the pictures the limitations of Japanese figure-painting. It is very large; a group of warriors on horseback, in the foreground, are engaged in vigorous conflict. There is a wonderful sense of motion in the figures, which the distorted foreshortening of the horses, the hardness of the drawing, and the rigidity of the expression of the men cannot obliterate. In the background other groups of combatants are dimly represented, the effect of of distance being gained by diminishing the size of the figures and the intensity of the tones.

Of animal pieces there were a large number, many of them being masterpieces in their way. Kishi Chikdo was represented by two notable pictures. One is a portrait of a tiger, a huge beast in a sitting posture, and about to spring up, snarling at the spectator. It is drawn in a thoroughly natural manner with great power, and was one of the most remarkable pictures in the collection.

Of landscapes, the collection contained a great variety. We may mention among others a group of six "Scenes in Nikko," by Suzki Kason. The prevailing tone of these pictures is grey, but the series is a wonderful exposition of the power of the artist, as well as of the admirable way in which the foremost Japanese artists can transfer the most prominent realities of a landscape to paper. A snow scene shows a temple whose rich colours have not yet been concealed by the snow, and are the more brilliant and striking for the white and dreary landscape in which it is placed. Some birds supply the life of the picture. In another of the series the only colour, apart from the greys of the trees and rocks, is that of a horse on a bridge in the lower part of the picture. Above this, and the chief bit of colour in the scene, is another bridge, painted a rich red. Two other views contain temples whose complicated architectural details are drawn with the utmost delicacy and care. No other artist was so abundantly represented among the painters, and while it might be an exaggeration to term this series the most notable in the collection, it is a very remarkable illustration of Japanese landscape painting.

In a certain sense the tapestries and textile pictures surpassed in interest the paintings. Certainly, the most striking picture in the whole collection was a huge tapestry shown by Jimbei Kawashima, representing a "Festival Procession at Nikko." This picture is 13 ft. high, and 22 ft. long, and includes hundreds of figures with a rich architectural and foliage background. At first glance it seems impossible it is not a painting, so delicate and truthful is the drawing, so varied and lifelike the expression of the faces, so rich and pure the colours. And the picture is of great merit; it is not simply an exaggerated attempt to impress by the introduction of apparent difficulties and complications. It is as legitimately a work of art as any painting. The fabric is what is known as Tsuzure Nishiki tapestry, in which the weaving is chiefly done by hand, the part taken by machinery being very slight. The cross threads are adjusted by the fingers, and finally put into position by a comb-like instrument. Quite four years' constant labour is stated to be necessary to produce a work of this size, which requires the most skilful workmen; but by employing several sets of weavers simultaneously, and working day and night, it was finished in two years.

The scene, as has been hinted, is one of great brilliancy. In the background the great temple stretches across the picture. The architectural details are drawn with perfect fidelity, and the rich and somewhat sombre colour of the building—chiefly brown and gold—forms an admirable background for the brilliant procession issuing from the gates. The temple is placed in the midst of trees, whose foliage is drawn with the utmost truth and beauty of shade and colour. The procession, for which the rest of the picture is only a background, emerges from the temple, descends a broad flight of steps, turns to the extreme left, and then sweeps across the foreground to the extreme right. The number of figures is prodigious, and the colours of the costumes are exceedingly rich and varied, those in the back being of a white or light colour, while reds and yellows and blues are chiefly reserved for the larger figures at the head of the procession, and nearest the spectator. The whole work is most admirable; the architectural setting is a fitting background to the brilliant scene enacted before it; the arrangement of the procession, and the manner in which it is

brought across the entire front of the picture, without being in the least forced, is masterly in the extreme. No such Japanese tapestry has previously been seen out of Japan, and it is doubtful if its equal will be seen soon again, if at all.

The collection of porcelain was not large, and, in fact, would have been quite insignificant were it not for two special collections. One of these was a private collection of one hundred pieces exhibited by Hayashi Tadamasa, chiefly small colour pieces of great variety and richness. The other was a collection of 150 pieces by Takemoto Hayato, exhibited by Nimikawa Soske. This celebrated potter died but a little more than a year since, and as his secrets of manufacture died with him, the collection contained almost all of his work that is ever likely to be brought together. In cloisonnés the most striking examples were three magnificent examples shown by S. Suzuki, two vases, 8⅜ ft. high, and a censer only a little shorter. They are the largest examples of cloisonné ever made in Japan, and are worthy of attentive study, not only on account of their remarkable size, but for their decoration and the fine manner in which they have been executed. Parts of the vases are not satisfactory. The designs of the handles and the ornament applied at the base and at the top of each, and especially the crowns with which they are finished, have rather a tawdry effect. But apart from these features the vases are very fine. The shapes are good, the designs striking and original, the colours rich and truthful, and the three specimens form a magnificent illustration of the resource of Japanese art. Strangely enough the designer, instead of contenting himself with designs purely Japanese in meaning and in execution, has sought to represent subjects which, while purely Japanese in form, would have a symbolical and allegorical meaning that would be apparent to Western minds. Starting with the idea of indicating the five nations chiefly interested in Eastern Asia he has given symbolic meanings to his leading features. One of the vases is decorated with dragons; this personifies China, or, if you choose, Summer, for a double meaning is attached to each part of the designs. Two eagles, which form the leading motif of the front of the other vase, typify Russia and Autumn. A group of chickens on the censer typifies Corea, or Spring, while the rising sun in the same view stands for Japan. On the reverse of the vases different scenes are shown. On that of the eagle vase, a winter scene; on the dragon vase, water and small birds, with a full moon; on the reverse of the censer, a blossoming cherry tree. The eagle of the censer typifies the United States, which is further hinted at in silver stars, placed on red and white horizontal stripes, which form the decoration of the necks of the vases. The three form a single group that has been most ingeniously designed and marvellously executed. Though the symbolic meaning attached to the designs may not be as evident to Western minds as the designer hoped for, there can be no question at all as to the very great merits of the vases as works of art.

The collection of lacquer work was small, but it included some interesting examples. Like other departments of the collection, it illustrated, in a very marked degree, the fact that Japanase art is still able to hold its own in its own specialties, notwithstanding the enormous number of spurious works that have flooded the Western markets. Morishita Morihachi was represented by four examples, all masterpieces of their kind, of which two boxes may be specially mentioned. One is decorated with butterflies and flowers, the other with fans on a black ground, each fan being decorated with a landscape of wonderful delicacy and minuteness. Most of the lacquered specimens were small, a fact which but further emphasises the care bestowed upon them. The largest object in the collection was a cabinet by Morimra Ichitaro, decorated with landscapes.

The collection comprised several architectural models: one representing a palace in Shizuoka, the others, three in number, temples, or parts of temples. All of these are superb pieces of work, executed in colours, with the carvings and metal work reproduced with the utmost fidelity. Like many of the wonderful things in this wonderful collection, it is impossible to speak too highly of their workmanship.

THE EASEMENT OF LIGHT AND THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.

WE suppose that a good many persons, though they are aware that the Crown is the owner of a considerable quantity of landed property, do not trouble themselves in the smallest degree as to the effect of this ownership upon the proprietorial rights of other people. It is obvious, however, that so far as regards the right to light—one of increasing importance in these days—owners of buildings adjacent to property held by the Crown or in the possession of its lessees must be careful that they are not living in a fool's paradise. The Prescription Act gives an indefeasible right to light over the servient tenement after an enjoyment of twenty years. This is the effect of the second section of that statute, and we do not hesitate to say that there is a popular idea that after twenty years' enjoyment, the owner of the dominant tenement has a right against all persons, whether against subjects, against the Crown, or against the Crown's lessees. We may say, however, without beating about the bush, that this view, so far as regards the Crown and its lessees, is now wholly wrong, though it has been left for the Court of Appeal in the present year to decide this definitely and clearly. In 1891, Mr. Justice Chitty decided the case of Perry *v.* Eames, in which he held, after an elaborate argument, that the Crown was not bound by the Second Section of the Prescription Act, not being named in it. As the Judge pointed out at the time, the decision had "an importance extending beyond the interests of the parties engaged in the litigation." It was not appealed against, and, therefore, stood as laying down the law. In the present year, however, in the case of Wheaton *v.* Maple & Co., the same point arose, and it was decided, as could hardly be helped, by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the same manner as it was by Mr. Justice Chitty. This case, however, was carried to the Court of Appeal, and it was in a sense an appeal also against the decision in Perry *v.* Eames. But the Court of Appeal decided the question in the same manner as the two Judges of the Chancery Division. "In Perry *v.* Eames" said Lord Justice Lindley, "it was decided that though parts of the Statute (the Prescription Act), namely, sections 1 and 2, bind the Crown, yet section 3 does not, the reason being that the Crown is expressly mentioned in sections 1 and 2, and is not mentioned in section 3. Upon reflection I am of opinion that the decision is correct." Section 3, continued Lord Justice Lindley, is an enactment, so to speak, standing by itself, dealing and intended to deal only with the easement of light, which, therefore, is excluded from the effect of the previous sections. It is important that this statement should be noted, for in addition to what may be termed the direct attack on the decision of the Court below in Perry *v.* Eames, an attempt was made to upset it by showing that *both* section 2 and section 3 applied to the easement of light. If the plaintiff could have succeeded in making good this contention, he would have obtained a right against the Crown under section 2. But in this he failed, for once it was decided that section 2 contains all the law in the statute in regard to the right to light, away went any right against the Crown. But it was further argued that though there might be no right as against the Crown, there was a right as against its lessees, and Mr. Justice Kekewich agreed with this argument. But the Court of Appeal held that as there was no right against the Crown, there could be none against its lessees so long as the lease under which they held was in existence. Adopting the reasoning of Baron Parke, given forth more than fifty years ago, the Court of Appeal held that "No title at all is gained by an user which does not give a valid title against all;" in other words, a person cannot obtain an absolute and indefeasible right within the meaning of the Statute unless by the user he can get a right against all.

So much for the law of the question, which is clear and comprehensible. But if we look at facts, it is obvious that the result is an anomaly and a hardship. For example, we may have two houses side by side, of which the windows overlook private property, whilst the windows of the other overlook property in the occupation of a person who holds under a lease from the Crown, as do Maple & Co. — as regards part, at any rate, of their premises, as appears from the case previously referred to. Each house may have enjoyed the light without interruption for a longer period than the statutory term, but the result is very different. For whilst the light of the one house cannot be interfered with, the light of that which overlooks the Crown land may be at any moment obstructed, with the further result that the value of the first premises may be double or treble that of the latter block. But in these days the possession of land by the Crown ought not to give a higher right against neighbouring owners than the possession by private individuals, more especially when the actual occupiers are private persons holding a lease from the Crown. There are some who regard the law by which an indefeasible right to light is gained after twenty years' enjoyment as wrong in principle and injurious in practice, but as long as it remains the law it should apply as much to the Crown and its lessees as to private persons and their lessees. Considering that some easements, such as rights of way, can already under the second section of the Prescription Act be gained against the Crown, it is clear that the only thing which is required is an emendation of the third section by making the right to light indefeasible after twenty years' enjoyment, as well against the Crown and its lessees as against private persons. The law as it now stands causes anomalies in practice, arising out of legal fictions, and it gives to lessees of Crown lands a larger measure of enjoyment in diminution of the enjoyment of dominant tenements than is obtained by lessees or owners in fee of servient tenements, in regard to which the Crown has no right of ownership.

NOTES.

CONSIDERING the large area affected by the earthquake which visited Wales and adjoining English counties on Thursday, the 2nd inst., it is rather astonishing that so litttle damage was done. Beyond shaking doors, windows, household ornaments, &c., no serious effects were felt and no lives were lost. The time of the occurrence is variously stated as between 5.40 and 5.50 p.m.; and records of more than one shock during that interval are at hand. In Wales, the disturbance extended from the Vale of Clwyd, the Vale of Llangollen, and the north-east coast through Merionethshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire, to Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire; Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, and some parts of west central Wales seem to have escaped. In England, it was felt in Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, as well as in Somerset and Cornwall; and in Ireland, in County Wicklow. The most severe shocks were experienced, apparently, at Carmarthen, Pembroke Dock, Milford Haven, and in other towns in South Wales. On noting the positions of places where the disturbance was manifested,

and consulting a geological map, it becomes at once evident that the Upper Palæozoic and Lower Mesozoic strata are the formations chiefly involved, and of these the Carboniferous series appear to have been most conspicuously affected. Nevertheless, the Lower Palæozoic in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen and Cardigan were materially shaken; whilst, on the other hand, the Triassic and Liassic beds experienced the shocks over a considerable area. With reference to the two last-mentioned series, however, it may be mentioned that in some of the districts reported to have been disturbed (*e.g.*, parts of Gloucestershire and Somerset) they are very thin, and lie directly on the Carboniferous and Devonian strata, which seem to have transmitted the movement to them. So far as the South Wales and Bristol and Somerset areas are concerned, they are practically formed of a denuded mountain range, and it is by no means the first time that earthquakes have visited them. Only in August of last year the whole district was severely shaken, and the effects were more powerful than those of Thursday week. Earthquakes are much more numerous in England than most people are aware of; it would be interesting to know what districts are most frequently visited, as distinguished from those which enjoy comparative immunity from these earth movements.

WE cannot see how anyone with the slighest degree of confidence in the justice of his case could take exception to the first proposal made by the coalowners at the abortive conference last week, viz., that, pending the final settlement, work should be immediately resumed, and that 15 per cent. off the 40 per cent. advance should be held in reserve, and banked to the credit of a conciliation board, to abide by their decision. This suggestion, however, the Federation representatives declined to entertain, and it is only fair to add that the men—who, it would have been supposed, would be only too glad to be at work again on such honourable terms—seem to unanimously endorse the action of their leaders. The failure of the negotiations last week leaves the matter in a most unsatisfactory state, each side blaming the other for the breakdown; but the conference may be said to mark a step in the direction of a settlement, inasmuch as the rigid attitude of the combatants, so long maintained, has been, to a certain extent, modified. The counter proposal of the miners, though clearly shown to be unworkable, places the "irreducible minimum" at 30 per cent. above the 1888 standard instead of 40. The proposal reads "that the minimum or standard rate of wages be 30 per cent. above the wages rate of January 1, 1888." A *standard* rate, as a basis from which wages advance or recede in accordance with the irresistible forces controlling supply and demand, is no new thing; but a *minimum* such as that proposed, fettering trade, would be very different. The proposed Board of Conciliation, to which the men appear so unwilling to trust themselves, would consist of an equal number of representatives of owners and miners, who would themselves chose a chairman-umpire; or, failing agreement, allow the Speaker of the House of Commons or some high authority to make choice for them. Mr. Chambers, on behalf of the coalowners, declared that their suggestion was not to be looked upon as a hard-and-fast proposition, and that they were quite willing to form a Board of Conciliation on any lines that could be agreed upon between the two parties. It is difficult to believe that there is no possibility of agreeing upon a tribunal which would command respect and give an impartial award, although it is pretty certain that a long inquiry would be necessary;—hence the desirability of some temporary arrangement such as that suggested, to allow of work being resumed at once. It is to be feared that the men are rather misled by the sympathy which the distressed condition of their families has naturally evoked, and by the language of some of their leaders—which presents a striking contrast to the amicable assurances of the delegates at the Conference. "We believe that you desire to pay your workmen a fairly good wage," said Mr. Pickard; and it is a great pity that he makes no attempt to bring the men round to a similar faith.

IN view of the Home Secretary's reply to a recent deputation foreshadowing the probability of a considerable increase in the number of factory inspectors and of the future registration of workplaces, the Sanitary Institute have arranged for a series of useful lectures on the sanitation of industries and occupations, and the first of these was given on the 2nd inst. by Dr. Arthur Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton. The lecturer referred to the difficulties of classifying occupations, the number of distinct industries in this country being so large, and said that the only method of taking death rates that could be properly compared with each other was by calculating the death rates for each occupation at each separate age period, and then applying the death rates to a population with the same age distribution in each industry. As to the comparative mortality of men in different occupations between the ages of 25 and 65, a table was shown, giving a standard of 100 for clergymen, and the following death rates in other occupations: Agricultural labourers, 126; commercial clerks, 179; tailors, 189; and bookbinders, 210. A comparison was also made of the death rate in outdoor and indoor work, and the balance was shown to be greatly in favour of outdoor work in industrial occupation. As to life in rural and urban districts, taking the rural death-rate at a standard of 100, the figures for the urban parishes during the last four decades have been 124, 126, 122, and 117 respectively, showing that the mortality was greater in urban districts than in rural. The well-known fact that, of the diseases of daily life, phthisis is the most fatal, was mentioned, and the lecturer said that in proportion as people were engaged in indoor work, so was the tendency to that disease increased. The new scientific theory as to the cause of phthisis was dealt with, the lecturer stating that the infective matter is inhaled, in the majority of cases, as dust from the dried expectorations of phthisis subjects. In view of these facts every workshop should be treated with a disinfecting fluid, and the habit of spitting upon the floor prohibited; views which we heartily endorse, although we fear that the mere prohibition of the habit referred to will scarcely operate in the desired direction. An interesting table was shown, compiled from Dr. Ogle's statistics, indicating that vitiated air was largely responsible for consumption. According to Dr. Ogle, taking a standard of 100 for fishermen, the death-rate amongst carpenters and joiners is 103 for phthisis and 67 for other lung diseases; file-makers, 219 and 177; masons, 127 and 102; stone and quarrymen, 156 and 138; pottery makers, 239 and 326; Cornish miners, 348 and 231; and coal miners, 64 and 102. Thus the dust inhaled by carpenters and joiners is comparatively innocuous, while the metallic dust from file making caused nearly four times as many deaths as amongst fishermen. The evils of working in cramped positions were touched upon, as well as the effects of variation of temperature in workshops, such variations being only of secondary importance in the development of consumption, unless they were accompanied by impure atmosphere and the inhalation of dust particles. The lecturer also referred to cancer in relation to occupation; and drew attention to the encouraging fact that there has been a decrease in accidents in different occupations of 16·7 per cent. from 1858 to 1886—a diminution which was due, in his opinion, to the beneficial influence of factory legislation. Reference having been made to the evil effects of protracted work, the lecturer spoke, in concluding an exceedingly interesting and valuable lecture, of the responsibility of employers in providing efficient ventilation and warmth in their workshops, as well as in removing from them, as far as possible, all dust particles.

THE drawings and photographs of Egyptian remains at El Kab, made by Mr. J. J. Tylor, Mr. Harold Roller, and Mr. Somers Clarke, now on view at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, are a valuable addition to the illustration of Egyptian antiquities, chiefly in regard to wall paintings. The copies of the latter have been made with the assistance of photography as a basis, on which the drawings have been worked up afterwards, some in colour and some in monochrome, to represent the effect of the originals. Mr. Somers Clarke's chief contribution consists of measured drawings of the Temple of Amenhetep, an oblong chamber with four central columns, furnished with heads which are supported by a pilaster-like projection on each face of the column. The drawings are supposed to be illustrative of Egyptian life for about 1,000 years previous to the time of Joseph and the Exodus. A portion of the illustrations will be embodied in a volume on "The Wall Drawings and Monuments of El Kab," to be be brought out by Mr. Tylor and Mr. Somers Clarke.

IT is proposed to collect subscriptions—Oxford University gives 200*l.*—for restoring, at an estimated cost of 1,500*l.*, Archbishop Sheldon's monument in the parish church, St. John the Baptist, Croydon. The monument, with others, suffered greatly in the fire which, on January 5, 1867, destroyed all of the fabric except its tower and outer walls. Gilbert Sheldon, Warden of All Souls College, and founder of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (Wren's first completed work, *teste* Elmes), builder of Lambeth Palace library, and a munificent contributor to the rebuilding of St. Paul's, died in 1677, in his eightieth year. His monument, of black and white marble, was erected in St. Nicholas's chantry in the old church, which is believed to have been begun by Courtenay, elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1381, and finished by Chicheley (whom Stow calls its "new builder, or especial repairer"), *ob.* 1443. Carved in an age when monumental sculpture had declined, it was for long considered to be by foreign artists, but Vertue discovered that it was by Joseph Latham, City Mason (or Surveyor), and one Bonne, and completed by English workmen. The effigy's head, now defaced, was very fine; but the portion that attracted most admiration consisted of emblems from which a later age turns with disgust — skulls, bones, worms, winged hour-glasses, and the like, all carved with singular fidelity and perfection. These are ranged along the black marble sarcophagus on which the archbishop lies, recumbent, resting upon a cushion, dressed in robes and mitre, with pastoral staff in his right hand. An oval inscription slab, surmounted with his own and the see's arms impaled, supported by cherubim, a pediment, and urn in flames, rise above. This memorial, which Evelyn says cost between seven and eight hundred pounds, is illustrated, with details, by Mr. J. Corbet Anderson, in his work upon the church and its monuments: see our Volume XXIX., p. 759. Here also were buried Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, Wake, Potter, and Herring; Alexander Barklay, translator of Brandt's "Ship of Fools" (1552); J. S. Copley, painter; and L. N. Cottingham, architect. A church is supposed to have existed on this site in Saxon times, on the authority of Domesday Survey, and the circumstance that Ælffric, priest of Croydon, witnesses a will of 962 A.D., printed in Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent." The late Sir

G. G. Scott rebuilt the church after the fire; the chancel was lengthened 18 ft., new windows and a west door were put in the tower, which is 29 ft. square at the base, and rises in five external stages to a total height of 121 ft., including the pinnacles. In 1888, the governors of the Whitgift Charity, in this borough, restored Whitgift's tomb with its effigy, and a window to his memory was unveiled in that year.*

THE German Imperial Budget for the financial year 1894-95 will include the first vote on account for the proposed national monument to the late Emperor William, which is to be erected on the Berlin 'Schlossfreiheit.' As neither the proposed position of the monument nor its design have found much favour, there will probably be much discussion as to the financial question of the unfortunate scheme, for which the present Emperor must be held responsible. When Emperor William II. took such arbitrary steps as to the location and design of the monument, it was generally supposed that he considered the proposed memorial more as a private one, the cost of which the Hohenzollern family would defray, or at least materially subscribe to. Apparently, however, this is not to be the case, and the Emperor will hence practically be forcing the "Reichstag" to spend the country's money on a class of monument which the majority of his countrymen have no sympathy with, and the locality of which (*i.e.*, within the walls of the old Prussian capital) finds no favour in Bavaria, Saxony, and the minor German States. The locality of the monument, as we have before stated, will be on a site bought some time back with the proceeds of a special lottery, by which some five million marks, or about 250,000*l.*, were raised. Now the country as a whole will have to pay another eight million marks, or 400,000*l.*, for the monument proper, with its architectural surroundings. The foundations on the selected site will alone cost 900,000 marks, or 45,000*l.*; the equestrian statue, with its base, will cost 90,000*l.*; the architectural surroundings 80,000*l.*; and the sculptural decoration of these surroundings 125,000*l.* The general expenses, sculptor's fees, &c., are estimated at 60,000*l.*; and the fortunate artist through whose hands everything pertaining to the design will pass is Herr Begas, whose new gigantic fountain on the Schlossplatz the Emperor considers to be *the* ornament of his city. The sculptor's architectural surroundings, it is true, are to be revised by Herr Halmhuder, a young architect who in this case has supplanted Herr Ihne, the Court Councillor.

THE last-issued number of the *Architectural Review* (Boston, U.S.A.) contains the conclusion of the article by Mr. H. Langford Warren on "The Use and Abuse of Precedent," accompanied by some significant examples of the use of precedent in the shape of photographs of ancient buildings and some modern buildings in America for which they have served as models or suggestions. One of the best examples is that of the Librairie Ste. Genevieve at Paris and the New Public Library at Boston. That the one is imitated from the other no one could doubt for a moment, but there is quite sufficient special treatment in the Boston building to relieve it from the charge of copyism. Whether we should feel quite so certain as Mr. Warren does that it is an improvement on Labrouste's building, is another question. Mr. Warren's conclusions are that while work that is merely imitative of past art is unprogressive and abortive, on the other hand "work that either from ignorance or of purpose attempts to dispense with precedent altogether, or which uses the forms of past art without an intelligent knowledge of their meaning, is necessarily not only ungrammatical, but incoherent, formless, and ugly: it is to architecture what the gibbering of an idiot is to language." This is forcibly put and there is a good deal of truth in it, though the logical correctness of the parallel between architecture and language may be questioned; at all events it is a parallel that must not be pushed too far. As to "dispensing with precedent altogether," we believe that is impossible to the mind of man; the ideas of every man are the result of cause and effect, like all other natural phenomena; however a man tries to abstract from his fancy all the influence of previously-existing forms, when he tries to design something "entirely original" it will always turn out to have some basis in what he has already known and seen. The mind cannot "think away" the influence of previous impressions.

* For more particulars of the church, and Scott's restoration, see our volumes for 1867 (p. 25), 1869 (p. 831), 1870 (p. 63), and 1871 (pp. 759, 761, 766); and our number of May 26, 1883.

THE lecture by Mr. William Morris on "The Printing of Books," delivered at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition on Thursday evening last week to a crowded audience, was perhaps chiefly remarkable as an example of Mr. Morris's extraordinary versatility and activity of mind, in the way he takes up and deals with one subject after another, and masters each one. It is certainly a remarkable phenomenon to find a man who has produced the only contemporary epic poem worth speaking of, and has effected a revolution in furniture and textile design, appearing now as an expert in typography, and the master of a printing-press from which some of the most beautifully-printed books of the day are produced. The chronological succession of specimens of printing shown by the aid of the lantern was most interesting, and we were glad to notice that Mr. Morris at the outset of his lecture admitted that typography which attracted too much attention, from its design, was out of keeping with high-class literature; a theoretical admission which some productions of the Kelmscott press do not practically illustrate. Mr. Morris mainly dealt, however, with the effect on the page of well-designed or ill-designed letters, and of the proper position of the type on the page. We agree with him that the latter point is of importance, and the proportionate graduation of margins is a matter to be carefully observed; but we utterly dissent from the proposition that the double page (right and left pages taken together) is the "unit" of a book, and not the single page, and that, therefore, there is to be little or no margin on the inner edges of the pages, so as to mass all the type surface together. The result of this, of course, is practical inconvenience in reading the inner portion, especially in a newly-bound book, where it is impossible to get the centre flat. In such a case what is unpractical is inartistic, nor do we believe there is any better reason to be given for this recommendation than a mere fancy for archæological precedent.

IN reference to the recently-erected Westminster Guildhall, a few facts about which will be found set down in our column of General Building News, we thought it would be of practical interest to our readers to have some definite statement as to the cause of the unusual efflorescence on the bricks (which must have attracted the notice of every passer-by when the building was just completed), and the steps taken to get rid of it. We accordingly communicated with Mr. Pownall, the Surveyor to the Council and the architect of the building, in regard to this. He replies that in his opinion the efflorescence arose from the natural salts in the clay of the bricks being acted upon by the Portland cement which was used throughout the building, and drawn to the surface of the walls at one time owing to the great heat to which the exterior was subjected during the exceptional weather of last summer. Holding this opinion, Mr. Pownall advised the Council against using any artificial means to clean the bricks, which have now, by the action of rain and atmosphere, regained their proper colour and appearance. It is interesting to know that the brickwork, which had such a very bad appearance not long since, has cleaned itself. Comparing the former appearance of the building with the present, we were under the impression that vigorous artificial cleansing must have been used.

THE Clerkenwell County Court was witness last week to a satisfactory decision under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, by which a jury held that premises near Essex-road, belonging to one Thomas Buckland, of 495, Old Kent-road, were unfit for human habitation, and gave the plaintiff 28*l.* damages. The defendant was obviously a hardened offender, since he had previously been fined 20*l.* for disobeying an order of the Vestry to execute certain sanitary repairs. It is unnecessary to state the various insanitary details. A doctor who was called described going out into the basement as being "like putting your head into a sewer." It was proved also that two children died of typhoid fever contracted in these premises. But such facts show that much closer inspection of insanitary dwellings is required in the metropolis, and it is equally certain that imprisonment, and not a fine, should be the punishment of any person who is proved to have let dwellings unfit for human habitation. We are aware that the proceedings on which we have commented were of a civil character, but the law should be reformed on this point so that a prosecution may follow such a verdict as the above. To keep buildings in such a state that the habitation of them causes death is little better than deliberate murder.

WE hope we may be excused (copyright notwithstanding) for quoting in full the following verses from *Punch* of this week in regard to the Law Courts; they sum up so very well, in a light vein, the merits and demerits of the building, that we should like to put them on record in our columns:—

"THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE LAW COURTS.

O BARRISTERS' wigs from far and wide
You gather anew!
The Strand, like meadow with daisies pied,
Is dotted with you.

You crowd the courts, so stuffy, so small,
So awkwardly placed;
You don't go into the Central Hall—
Magnificent waste;

That thing of beauty was meant to be
For ever a joy,
Just built to accommodate, as we see,
One messenger boy.

Proud emblem he of the empire's might,
That thus, for a whim,
Spent pounds in thousands with such delight
Just to shelter him.

The courts are draughty, the courts are dark,
The passages small,
And witness, client, solicitor, clerk,
Are squeezed in them all.

Those lancet windows on winding stairs
Don't help one to see;
A falling Commissioner even swears
Without any fee.

Still though we stumble and though we're squeezed,
We all recollect
That deserted Hall, and we're truly pleased
With its fine effect.

The vacant acre of paving there
Should never annoy,
It has one occupant, we're aware—
That messenger boy."

For all that, we cannot regret the building of the Hall. It may be of little or no use to the lawyers, but it has added a piece of architectural scenery to London, a grand interior into which those who are fortunate enough to have no business at the Law Courts may turn in sometimes and refresh their minds; and if, as *Punch* says, it was meant to be "for ever a joy," it has at all events not failed in that respect.

THE first of the "James Forrest" lectures, established by the Institution of Civil Engineers in honour of their able and long-tried Secretary, was delivered on May 4 of this year (the anniversary of the day on which Mr. Forrest was elected an Associate of the Institution) by Dr. Anderson, F.R.S., and is now issued in a pamphlet form.* It is a masterly and philosophical essay on the subject of "The Interdependence of Abstract Science and Engineering." The object of the lecture is, as the title suggests, to point out the connexion of abstract scientific speculation and study with the ultimate practical results of engineering. It is a paper not only containing much thought in itself, but likely to be the cause of thinking in others. While mentioning it, we may also congratulate Mr. Forrest on the recognition of his services by the Institution in thus connecting his name with a series of important lectures; while the feeling which prompted such a recognition is equally honourable to the Institution.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE opening meeting of this Institute for the present session was held on Monday evening last at No. 9, Conduit-street, Mr. J. Macvicar Anderson, President, in the chair.

Alliance with Provincial Societies.

The President announced that the Council proposed to admit to alliance with the Institute two provincial societies—the York Architectural Society, and the Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Architects' Society. These two societies had some time since applied for alliance with the Institute, and their constitutions and rules had virtually been revised in order to bring them into such a position as to qualify them for alliance with the Institute. The advantage of assimilating the organic rules and declarations of the members of the allied societies to those of the Chartered Corporation of London could not be doubted, and therefore he had pleasure in formally moving "That the York Architectural Society, and the Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Architects' Society, be admitted to alliance."

Mr. Charles Barry seconded the resolution, which was put and agreed to.

The President's Address.

The President then delivered the opening address of the session, which was as follows:—

Those of you who were good enough to honour me with your presence at the opening meeting of last session may remember that the keynote which pervaded the address it was then my privilege to deliver was Progress, and from that standpoint I noticed some subjects of professional interest. Progress leads to Attainment, and it is therefore a natural sequence to pass from the means to the end, and from the higher platform to review some points that may be supposed to interest the architect, and less directly the public.

No one who regards life as a serious reality fails to set up some goal, in the attainment of which life is passed. The goals of some wither with possession—the object is too material, attainment too easy. The noblest, as well as the happiest, lives are passed in the pursuit of an ideal, the standard of which is so lofty that it is never fully attained. Point after point may be gained, each one higher than the last; but, as with the Alpine climber, ever in front is displayed the as yet unattained excelsior of excellence, which for the architect is enshrined in truth and beauty. And so it comes to pass that in such aspirations the oldest men are still students, because their ideal of excellence is so lofty that life is too short to attain it. But, just as the highest life is sustained and inspired by hope, which can alone find full fruition hereafter, so the life of the artist is ennobled by the yearning for the attainment of excellence, which no disappointment can extinguish, and no success can satisfy. This is the art life worth living.

Architects, however, are sometimes reproached with incapacity because they fail to attain an ideal which the public choose to establish. Such reproach has often been cast at the architects of this century because they have not created what is called a new style of architecture. No indication is vouchsafed of what is meant by those words, probably because no reflection has been bestowed on the subject. It is sufficient to censure a body of educated men by accusing them of want of originality, and of slavishly copying the works of others. In order to meet the accusation, it is necessary to apprehend what architecture is. When men began to multiply on the face of the earth, when they had to work, when they founded communities, when they erected buildings to provide for their necessities, and when such buildings were constructed with regard to beauty of form and proportion, architecture was born. Thus, architecture is the product of the necessities of life coupled with the aspiration for the beautiful. The development of this germ has found expression in the buildings, monuments, and shrines of succeeding generations; and what are known as styles of architecture are simply the adaptation of this germ to climatic influences and conditions of life in different parts of the world. With the modification of such conditions they become subject to variation. Thus, the architecture of feudal times, when warfare was the rule, not the exception, was characterised by massive solidity, unbroken wall-space, diminutive openings, and bald simplicity. Such characteristics, necessitated by the hardy severity of a warlike age, would obviously be ill adapted to the advanced civilisation and luxurious refinement of these days of peace and accumulated wealth; and so solidity gives place to lightness, wall-space to fenestration, simplicity to ornamentation.

If, then, architecture is the outcome of actual conditions of life, it follows that to create a new style is beyond the power of any individual or any body of architects, no matter how bountifully he, or they, may be endowed with the power of original design. Are the conditions of life in our day distinctively different from those which prevailed in the days of our fathers? Our climate, much as it is abused—and, as I think, unjustly—remains much the same. We eat, we drink, we work, we sleep, we marry and are given in marriage, and in all essential conditions we live and die as our ancestors have done before us. Is it, then, reasonable to anticipate the advent of a new architecture? Cause and effect are inseparable. With new conditions of life, a new architecture will be called into existence; but so long as the conditions of national life remain unchanged, it is as absurd as it is illogical to traduce the architects of this age for having failed to attain to the creation of a new style of architecture.

But it is alleged further that our system of education. and, resulting from that, our programmes of examinations, tend to rivet the chains that bind and restrict us to the past; that we inculcate the study of schools of architecture which were called into being by conditions that no longer exist; that we teach forms and proportions defined by masters in such schools, which were beautiful because appropriate to the conditions of life in their day, but which are not appropriate, and therefore not beautiful, now; that we encourage the student to paraphrase Greek, Roman, Romanesque, Gothic, Saracenic, Renaissance, Hindoo, Burmese, Siamese, or Chinese art; that historic styles have nothing to do with architecture; that English composition, geography, history, Latin, Greek, or German, have no connexion with it—in a word, that we look on the essential as unimportant, though most rigorously insisting on what is of no use. Instead of this, we are told that we should inaugurate a system of education and examination that would not disturb the oblivion of the dead past, but that would tend to develop native power by encouraging students to realise the actual requirements of a living age, and to design forms and proportions such as may be best adapted to them; that if we want to test real progress we should see what students can make of a storey-post, a cast-iron column, a wrought or cast-iron girder; how they can adorn a door or window, or group them; if they can light efficiently or æsthetically when light is only wanted to produce a mental impression; or if they know what forms and proportions are good for sound.

In this and in all such representations there is, no doubt, much that is plausible and calculated to attract and captivate the unthinking; nay, more, there is much in which we cannot but concur. We all desire to encourage and to develop original power. It is inevitable that those who cherish the architecture of a past age to which they are passionately devoted, and which in their judgment is not inapplicable to the wants of the present day, should exercise an influence on their pupils and assistants in the direction of their preference; but it by no means follows that preference for forms or features which a past age admired and practised restricts the development of native power. Is it not apparent that such representations as I have referred to rest on a fallacy? The inferred assumption is that originality may be the product of education. Now, individuality—that which educes original work, instead of reproducing the work of others—is a natural endowment which education and examination can neither create nor smother. That it is rare is demonstrated by the fact that in Art, as in other callings, the possessor secures a following, and founds a school. The majority of men are only too willing to follow where one master-mind leads. The fact of having studied and been imbued with admiration for proportions and forms which are the legacy of a past generation will not prevent originality from finding expression; nay, it is certain that creative power will in no sense be injured, but rather refined, by the study of beautiful forms and chaste proportions attained by past masters of the art, and by the principles on which such forms and proportions were based. If it be true that Latin and history have no connexion with architecture, it is in the same sense true that the dead languages have no connexion with the life's work of most of those who are taught them; but experience has proved that such teaching is the best possible mental and educational foundation on which to rear the work of life; and it would be as absurd to banish the teaching of Latin or Greek from our schools, as to exclude a knowledge of Latin, French, German, or history from the education of architectural students. The more highly educated our students are—not merely in technical training, but in respect of general attainments and a familiar knowledge of the past—the better will it be for the future of architecture. Sir Joshua Reynolds has well said: "He who is acquainted with the works which have pleased different ages and different countries, and has formed his opinion on them, has more materials, and more means of knowing what is analogous to the mind of man, than he who is conversant only with the works of his own country." In the same relation, the gifted President of the Royal Academy addressed to students words as eloquent as they are true when he asked them "to believe that the gathered experience of past ages is a precious heritage and not an irksome load, and that nothing will better fortify them for future and free development than the reverent and the loving study of the past."

And if it be right that the education of architectural students should be not merely technical but liberal, does it not follow that an examination which is established for the purpose of testing the knowledge which they ought to possess should be coextensive? The range of subjects embraced in the study of architecture is wide, because there are so many cognate subjects of which it is essential to know something; and, further, because it is desirable that the professor of a fine art should not merely be technically an expert, but that he should be also a man of refinement and culture. I have little sympathy, therefore, with the carping criticisms that occasionally reach me respecting the details of our scheme of examinations. The experience which can alone be acquired by time will no doubt lead to the modification of some, or the expansion of other features. No one has been so foolish as to claim perfection for a scheme which is as yet in its infancy. I confess, however, that to my mind the fact that there has been so little to remedy, and that the scheme has already met with so large a measure of success, speaks volumes for the wisdom and the enlightened foresight of the Board of Examiners and of their Chairman. Some of you, indeed, have thought—and I confess to having sympathised with you—that too little prominence has hitherto been attached to the subject of design; but the Board of Examiners have evinced their desire to meet any legitimate objection by extending, as they have now done, the time to be devoted to this important subject from six hours to two entire days out of the six days to be occupied by the final examination, as compared with half a day to be given up to history, architectural features, hygiene, materials, construction, and specifications and professional practice, respectively, the sixth day being devoted to the oral examination. This is a change for the better, which will no doubt be appreciated by students, and which meets with my entire concurrence. I should, however, deplore any undue limitation in our progressive Examinations, in respect of literary or historical subjects, which are not only of vast utility in themselves, but are essential elements in the equipment of one who aspires to be qualified as an architect to take his place with men of education and learning.

It is alleged, as I have said, that the architects

* To be obtained from the Institution of Civil Engineers.

of our day are devoid of originality because they have not created a so-called new style of architecture, and that our system of education and examination is defective because it restricts the encouragement of native power and rivets the chains that bind us to a dead past. Let the tree be judged by its fruit. If these allegations be true, the result would be apparent in the architecture of the day, which should be tame, insipid—a slavish reproduction of dead forms and proportions, devoid alike of interest and of life. Is it so? I am not expressing approval of all contemporary works; but I have no hesitation in asserting that, whatever may be said by adverse critics, our architecture exhibits characteristics the reverse of these. In point of material, the contrast with the past is striking, whether we like or dislike the free use of terra-cotta, marble, or faïence, that is so much in vogue; while in respect to design, I challenge any impartial observer to find precedents for many modern buildings, which seem to sparkle with the impress of novelty. To quote illustrations from the works of living architects would be invidious, but many examples will occur to you which exhibit remarkable ability and originality on the part of their authors. I conclude, therefore, that the allegations to which I have referred—although occasionally emanating from those whose position entitles their opinions to respect—are groundless, and are refuted by the attainments of contemporary architects, whose works, whether we admire them or not, are the expression, not of a dead art, but of life and power.

Architectural Provinces or Districts.

In my last inaugural address I incidentally referred to a scheme which was then under consideration for dividing the United Kingdom into architectural provinces, each having its local centre, with the view of combining in one system the various scattered architectural agencies throughout the country and uniting them directly with the heart of the system, the chartered body in London. The subject has since been fully discussed and considered at a conference which was convened at Liverpool last April by the Liverpool Architectural Society, and which was attended by delegates from most of the allied societies, as well as by representatives of the Royal Institute appointed by the Council in compliance with the request of the Liverpool Society. A full report of the discussion has been furnished in our *Journal*, but I may quote two resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as embodying the result of the Conference. The first is:—"That this Conference of delegates from the provincial architectural societies in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects has heard with great satisfaction the proposal to divide the United Kingdom into architectural provinces, which, if successfully carried out, will materially advance the interests of the profession throughout the country." The second resolution is:—"That by the establishment of such architectural provinces the Architectural Society of each district will have its local centre, and in time, by absorbing within its centre all architects of repute, bring into harmonious and united action the scattered and unorganised members of the profession; strengthen the position of all local practitioners, both professionally and socially; and enable arrangements to be made for extending throughout the country the advantages of the Progressive Examinations now established by the Royal Institute of British Architects; and, by promoting a systematic organisation for educational purposes, utilising and developing such means of instruction as may be available at and in connexion with such centres, raise the standard of architectural education in all parts."

The labours of the Committee to whom the subject was referred by the Council resulted in the development of a scheme which, having been approved by the Council, has been submitted to, and accepted generally by each of our allied societies. I have now the pleasure of giving a brief description of the scheme. Beginning with England and Wales:—

The Northern Architectural Association has Newcastle for its centre, and Northumberland and Durham for its province.

The Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society has Leeds for its centre, and the greater part of Yorkshire for its province.

The York Architectural Society has York for its centre, and the greater part of the North Riding and the parliamentary division of York for its province.

The Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors has Sheffield for its centre, and Derbyshire, northern Lincolnshire, and a part of South Yorkshire for its province.

The Manchester Society of Architects has Manchester for its centre, and Cumberland, Westmoreland, and parts of Lancashire and Cheshire for its province.

The Liverpool Architectural Society has Liverpool for its centre, and parts of Lancashire and Cheshire, with the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, and Montgomery, and the Isle of Man, for its province.

The Nottingham Architectural Society has Nottingham for its centre, and Nottinghamshire and part of Lincolnshire, including Lincoln, for its province.

The Birmingham Architectural Association has Birmingham for its centre, and Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire for its province.

The Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects has Leicester for its centre, and Leicestershire and Rutlandshire for its province.

The Bristol Society of Architects has Bristol for its centre, and Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somerset, and Dorset for its province.

The Cardiff, South Wales, and Monmouthshire Architects' Society has Cardiff for its centre, and Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Monmouth for its province.

The Devon and Exeter Architectural Society has Exeter for its centre, and Devonshire and Cornwall for its province.

The Society which it is proposed should be established in the Eastern Counties would have Cambridge for its centre, and Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk for its province.

The Home District of the Royal Institute of British Architects comprises, with London for its centre, Middlesex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent; and, until the formation of the suggested Cambridge Society, the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

In Scotland the Glasgow Institute of Architects has Glasgow for its centre, and the Lowlands south of the Forth, with Argyleshire for its province.

The Dundee Institute of Architecture, Science, and Art has Dundee for its centre, and the Highlands north of the Forth for its province.

In the event of centres being established at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, these Southern and Northern provinces would be subdivided.

In Ireland the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland has Dublin for its centre, and, until the development of local societies, the whole of Ireland for its province.

In the matter of educational facilities, as regards the home division, thoroughness of teaching and training is secured to the student at the Architectural Association, whose curriculum was described in the pages of our Journal last year by Mr. Farrow. This curriculum, which has now entered upon its third year, has proved to be a great success, and a course of education is afforded therein which is eminently suited to the needs of the majority of students. Mention should also be made of the curriculum at King's College, a full description of which was recently given in the Journal; and of the most complete and interesting series of lectures now being delivered twice a week at University College.

In the majority of the architectural provinces educational facilities exist which are being taken advantage of by our allied societies, and which you will find described in detail in the "Kalendar" for 1893-94, just issued.

In Manchester great strides have been made during the past year, courses of instruction in architecture and kindred subjects, specially designed to meet the requirements of the progressive examinations of the Institute, having been arranged by the Manchester Society of Architects in co-operation with the technical school of that city. Classes for students, elementary and advanced, have also been established by the Society, and valuable prizes are awarded; and at the Manchester School of Art facilities are now provided for the training of the student of architecture.

At Glasgow great success has attended the architectural courses at the Technical College, and classes in the various subjects connected with the art have been added during the past year. A curriculum having specially in view the several examinations of the Institute has been started at the Glasgow School of Art; and a prominent place is now accorded to architecture at the University of Glasgow, where classes of great practical utility to the student have been established.

In the district of which the Northern Architectural Association is the centre, a most comprehensive curriculum, extending over a period of five years, has been drafted by the Association, and is now in operation at the Durham College of Science, preparation for the Institute examinations again being the object in view. The Association itself provides courses of lectures during the winter months, and architecture in its elementary stages is a subject of importance at primary schools in the district.

Full particulars of the very complete course in architecture now in operation at Birmingham were published the *R.I.B.A. Journal* last November; and the classes in Construction and Design held during six months of the year at the offices of prominent members of the profession in Birmingham have been well attended and fruitful of result, proving of the utmost value to architects' assistants and others.

In Sheffield, in Nottingham, in Leicester, new classes have been formed for the winter session. At Liverpool, by means of a grant from the City Council; at Leeds, with similar aid from the West Riding County Council—examples to be commended as worthy of imitation by similarly constituted bodies in other parts of the kingdom—lectures on subjects of value to the embryo architect are regularly delivered.

The three-years' course in architecture at the Dundee and District Association appears to be very complete and full of promise. The same may be said of the lectures delivered at the Technical Institute, Dundee, which prepare students for the Institute examinations; and of the classes in the Science School, which are specially arranged for the same purpose.

You will all, no doubt, concur with me in thinking that the importance of this scheme of architectural provinces, which owes its origin and existence to the active mind and organising power of Mr. Arthur Cates, is great. It may obviously be the means of developing and maturing throughout the length and breadth of the land an educational system which, under wise guidance, may be productive of most beneficial results to the architects of the future. Moreover, the creation of properly-defined districts, each with its local centre in direct communication with the metropolis, should certainly tend to promote the consolidation of the profession by encouraging freedom of intercourse between its members, and interchange of opinion on subjects of professional interest. I therefore hail the establishment of the scheme as an attainment of no little consequence in the interests of the profession.

Representation of Allied Societies on the Council.

The Conference of Allied Societies at Liverpool, to which I have already referred, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That, so far as the constitution of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of each society may permit, it is desirable that the President for the time being of each provincial centre shall have a seat on the Council of the Institute; and that this Conference do represent to the Council the desirability of steps being taken to obtain such modification of By-law No. 25 as will enable this to be done." The practical sympathy of the Council with this resolution was evinced when, at a general meeting of the Institute held on June 5 last, it was moved from the chair that such alterations should be made in By-law 25 as would permit of the proposal being carried into effect. It must be admitted, however, that, in their desire to carry out a suggestion which invoked their sympathy, the Council overlooked a difficulty presented by certain words in the Charter—and I desire to express regret for an oversight for which I am to some extent responsible. The Charter declares that the members of the Council are "to be elected at a general meeting of the Royal Institute"; and on Mr. E. T. Hall pointing out that if the Charter stipulates that the members of the Council must be elected it would be impossible to allot seats to *ex-officio* members, or to members created otherwise than by election, I admitted the force of the constitutional difficulty, and the matter was thereupon referred back to the Council for reconsideration. I embrace this opportunity to intimate that the Council, having reconsidered the question, are of opinion that the objection raised by Mr. Hall is a valid one; and that, having regard to the terms of the Charter, it is impracticable to adopt the proposal submitted by the Liverpool Conference. Actuated, however, by the strong desire to meet the views of the allied societies, a scheme has been formulated which will, in the judgment of the Council, effect the object in view, in so far as is possible, without

contravening the terms of the Charter and By-laws; and they have accordingly embodied it in the following Standing Order:—

1. That for the Class C (By-law No. 25) of Presidents of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom the Council shall annually make the following nominations:—

As to one place. The President for the time being of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.

As to six places. The Presidents for the time being of those six of the Allied Societies which then contain the greatest number of subscribing members of the Institute.

As to two places. In rotation the Presidents of two of the remaining Allied Societies, priority in order of rotation being given to those Societies which, at the institution of the rota, contain the greatest number of subscribing members of the Institute.

2. When all the said remaining Societies have been represented in such rotation, the Council may, if they think fit, make a new order of rotation based on the same priority, and so on in cycles.

3. Should it at any time appear to the Council desirable that the President of any Society not on the rota for the year should be included on the nomination list of the Council, either on the ground of (*a*) the eminence of any such President, or (*b*) the activity in the advancement of architecture of any such Society, or (*c*) other causes which in the opinion of the Council shall be sufficient, then the Council shall include the name of such President in the Class A of "eighteen members of Council," and shall not in such class nominate any other Fellow of the Institute resident or practising within the district or sphere of influence recognised by the Council as appertaining to such Society.

I feel confident that for the present, at all events, this may be accepted as a satisfactory solution of the problem, and that our provincial brethren will recognise that, as no mere alteration of a bye-law could effect what they and we desired, we have done all we possibly can do within our constitutional powers. I am sure I express the feelings of my colleagues, as well as my own, when I say that nothing will afford us greater pleasure than to see no vacant seats among the nine that are alloted to the elected representatives of our allied societies.

Disadvantages of Non-Metropolitan Members.

The attention of the Council has been directed to the injury which non-metropolitan members sustain at the hands of the provincial builder-architect, who appears to flourish in some localities like the green bay-tree, and who, it is alleged, does not hesitate to tout for work and to accept surreptitious allowances. We are assured that almost complete ignorance prevails in some districts on the part of the public as to the tenets of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and that our country members consequently do not reap the benefits of membership as they would if such tenets were well known. With the view of assisting our provincial brethren to maintain their honourable position, and to defeat the depredations of unprincipled quacks, it cannot be too generally known that on election no Fellow or Associate of the Royal Institute is entitled to the rights and privileges of membership until he has signed a declaration whereby he promises and agrees that he will not accept any trade or other discount, or illicit or surreptitious commission or allowance in connexion with any works the execution of which he may be engaged to superintend, or with any other professional business which may be entrusted to him; and that, having read the Charter of Incorporation and Bye-laws of the Royal Institute, he will be governed and bound thereby until he shall have ceased to be a member, and that by every lawful means in his power he will advance the interests and objects of the Royal Institute. It is obvious that the pirates referred to have it in their power, in view of the ignorance of the public, to damage materially honourable practitioners; and it is hoped, therefore, by disseminating these facts among provincial newspapers, that the public may become better informed as to the position and character of members of the Institute, and that the position of the genuine architect may be thereby strengthened and confirmed.

Legal Registration of Architects.

Once again has a suggested Registration Bill for Architects been introduced into Parliament, and once again have we lodged a petition against a measure which I regard as pernicious, and injurious to the best interests of architecture. Why should we, members of a great profession, who desire to maintain our independence, be dragged into the vortex of legislation which we abhor? Until the promoters of this Bill have a mandate from the profession, and from the chartered body which represents it, they are not justified in putting us to the expense of opposing in Parliament their constantly recurring and futile efforts. I protest that I am sick of legislation. The country is deluged with it to the detriment of wise government. In the olden time when people had grievances they set themselves to remedy them; now, all seem to expect the State to do for them what they should do themselves. Free education has by legislation been provided for one class of the community, which was perfectly well able to pay for it, at the expense of other classes—on what grounds of justice or consistency I have never been able to comprehend, for the law had already provided for the education of the children of those who through poverty or misfortune could not afford to pay for it. The British workman would have the State declare that he is to work eight hours only and no more, thereby destroying the manly independence which was his characteristic until the advent of self-seeking agitators and socialistic demagogues. Such things are unmistakable indications of decreptitude and decay. Not long since I read of a message addressed by the Queen of Raratonga to the Parliament of her antipodean empire, in which these words occur: "We have not prepared any new laws for your consideration. The Federal Government is still young, and we think the fewer laws that are made the better." Oh, happy Raratonga! and blessed precedent for a Queen's speech! Let politicians pander as they will for the votes of the working classes—the root of far too much modern legislation—we, at all events, desire to be left alone in the enjoyment of the independence to which we have attained; and as for Registration Bills, we will have none of them.

Architects' Charges.

The charges of architects is a subject which periodically engages the attention of critics—not always friendly, and we are sometimes led to inquire whether no better system can be inaugurated than that which prevails. I am free to confess that I detest the word "commission" as applied to the charges of a professional man, and I never use it. It has about it a commercial flavour which is distasteful to men whose work is artistic; and if, therefore, the system of charging by commission on the cost of work could be replaced by one which might be free from that characteristic, I should be glad. This, however, may be thought sentimental, and I will therefore pass to more practical objections. It is alleged that, inasmuch as the charges of the architect are regulated by the cost of the work which is executed from his designs, he has a direct interest in increasing the outlay, instead of restricting it. May it not, with equal truth, be said of the lawyer that it is his direct interest to pile up letters and interviews, and of the physician and surgeon that it is their direct interest to multiply visits and remove limbs *ad libitum?* In making such allegations, it appears to be thought a thing impossible that an architect should be an honest man. Surely their authors do not realise that no one but a rogue could be guilty of deliberately sacrificing the interests of his client for the sake of a petty augmentation of fees. It is again objected that, under the existing system, all architects must charge alike; and that it is absurd as well as unfair that there should be no difference between the value of the services of a mere tyro and of those of a man who has attained eminence. But this is a pure fallacy. There is no rule or law, that I know of, which defines the charges of architects. It cannot be too often repeated that, while for the general guidance of its members the Institute publishes a schedule embodying what are the usually recognised charges, no architect is thereby restricted from charging more than the schedule suggests, should he consider that his services command a higher remuneration. I have heard one who was an esteemed member of the Institute, and who a few years since passed to his rest, declare that for years he systematically made a charge equal to 10 per cent. on the cost of his works. He was quite right to charge what he considered the value of his services, and he appears to have been fortunate in having clients who were willing to adopt the same view. The Schedule of Charges published by the Institute, not as a code of rules, but as a document intended for the general guidance of architects, has so frequently been quoted by learned counsel and commented on by eminent judges, that it has acquired an historic importance which, I am sure, was neither thought of nor desired by its authors. It is, I fear, responsible for having fired the "legal soul" even of so great a luminary as the Lord Chief Justice of England, who appears to find it difficult to comprehend how the same system of charge can fairly be applicable to the design of work which is executed, and to the design of work which is abandoned. We may, however, live in hope that the mind of Lord Coleridge may yet be able to appreciate what appears to us so fair and so simple. I may, perhaps, in connexion with this subject, be permitted to say that some months since I deemed it to be my duty, as your representative, to address his Lordship, and take exception to what seemed to me to be the unjustifiable strictures which he passed on the profession of architects in relation to a case which was tried before him; and I am the more glad to refer to this because it affords me the opportunity to acknowledge publicly the extremely courteous reply which Lord Coleridge addressed to me, in expressing regret for the words he had used.

On the whole, I am disposed to think that the admirable simplicity of the present system of charges, the principle of which is the same as that adopted in most other countries, renders it preferable to any code of charges based on time occupied; and that in it we have reached the attainment of the simplest and, in spite of its defects, probably the best, solution of the problem.

The New Journal.

It may be in your recollection that I last year suggested for your consideration a change of a somewhat crucial character in respect of our publications, the essence of which was the combination of the separate volumes of *Transactions* and *Proceedings*, with the view of avoiding needless repetition, securing simplicity, and effecting a substantial economy. As the suggestion appeared to be received by you with favour, it was in due course discussed by the Council; and the details of the proposed scheme have been thoroughly considered by the Standing Committee for Literature, to whom they were referred, and to whom the thanks of the Institute are due for the care and attention they have devoted to the subject. No change can, of course, be pronounced an assured success until it has been experimentally tested, but it is at least so far satisfactory that the Council have been able to arrange for the publication of our proceedings in the form I suggested, and that the first number of the new publication will be issued on the 9th inst. Throughout the session the Journal will be issued fortnightly, and monthly during the recess. Each number will be published on the Thursday after the Monday on which our general meetings are held, and will contain the Paper read, the discussion thereon, sufficient illustrations to explain the subject, articles, reviews, and other contributions of professional interest. I embrace the opportunity to remind you of an essential condition, which must be rigidly adhered to in the management of the new publication, viz., that all papers which are prepared with the view of being read at our meetings must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Institute at least one month prior to the dates of the meetings at which they are to be read. I feel sure that I may depend on contributors complying with a condition reasonable in itself, and absolutely necessary for the satisfactory development of the scheme. The anticipated economy which I made bold to approximately estimate last year seems likely to be realised, for after carefully calculating the cost of publication in the light of experience, it is confidently expected that the change will effect the substantial reduction, in the expenditure of the Royal Institute, of 500*l.* a year. I venture, therefore, to invoke your sympathy and support for the new publication, which will go far to secure for it a successful career; and to congratulate you on what last year was predicted progress only having this year reached attainment.

Burlington-Devonshire Collection of Original Drawings.

You will, no doubt, remember that in 1892 a rare and remarkable collection of original drawings by Palladio, Inigo Jones, and others was exhibited on the walls of this room by the kind permission of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the collection belongs. A considerable portion of the collection was, by his Grace's wish, left in our care, and is consequently still here. To this circumstance may presumably be attributed the inspiration of the happy suggestion that, instead of these unique records reposing in the private library of Chatsworth, splendid though it be,

where only an occasional visitor would see them, it might be desirable that they should, if possible, be deposited where they would be accessible to students of Art. The suggestion appeared so admirable that I did not hesitate during the recess to designate a small committee of experts, consisting of Mr. Wyatt Papworth, Mr. J. D. Crace, and Mr. Eustace Balfour, and to authorise them to consider the suggestion, and report to the Council whether it might not be possible to take action respecting it. As the result of this I addressed a letter to the Duke of Devonshire, in which I pointed out that the collection was of great architectural value, as well as interesting from an archæological point of view; that if some scheme could be formulated by means of which it would be permanently accessible for purposes of study and reference, great benefit would be conferred on students of architecture: that with this view I had requested a small committee to consider whether such a proposal could be devised as might be reasonably submitted to his Grace for consideration; and that this committee had recommended the Council to ask his Grace to present to the Institute such of the drawings, &c., in the collection as were of interest or importance to architects, subject to the conditions: (1) That the said drawings so presented be always kept together and identified as the Burlington-Devonshire Collection; (2) that they be specially insured for a sum to be agreed on against fire and other accidents; (3) that they be never sold or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the Duke, his heirs, or successors; (4) that, in the event of the dissolution of the Institute, the said drawings be returned to the Duke, his heirs, or successors; and that these conditions, and any others that may be desired by the Duke or his advisers, be embodied in a deed of trust—as in the case of property raised or bequeathed for the purposes of Studentships, &c., in the gift of the Institute—with a schedule attached containing a list of the drawings so presented and entrusted to the Institute. I further pointed out that the collection comprised, among many other drawings of less architectural or archæological interest than those in the selected list, a large number of designs made in the last century (some of which have been published with the inscription, "Burlington Architectus"), and a Vitruvius printed at Venice in 1567, which contains MS. notes by Inigo Jones, as vouched for by the great Earl of Burlington himself; and that, although neither the book nor the designs were included in this application, they were works such as a central representative body like the Royal Institute of British Architects would be proud to preserve in its library among its most important treasures.

In writing this letter I adopted what may be thought—and no doubt was—a somewhat exceptional course; but I did so under the conviction that I might rely on the large-minded and liberal view which the Duke was sure to take of such a proposition; and the result shows that I was not far wrong.

Although I have not yet received an official reply from his Grace, I am permitted by his agent to say that the Duke has acceded generally to the request embodied in my letter; and that, subject to a final revision of the books and drawings, the matter may be considered settled. When it is completed, you will, I am sure, desire to convey to the Duke of Devonshire your cordial acknowledgment of his chivalrous action, as well as to the members of the committee for their valued services. It is certainly most gratifying that a collection of such exceptional interest is to be confided to the care of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for the benefit of students of architecture, and I doubt not that you will concur with me in regarding the acquisition as an attainment of vast importance.

Contemporary Architecture.

In a previous portion of this address I defended—I hope, in your judgment, successfully—the works of contemporary architects from the reproach of want of originality. It does not, however, follow that the perception of the beautiful displayed in such works is commensurate with the originality of their design. I have, indeed, on a previous occasion recorded my conviction that the craze for novelty in the present day—not alone in art—is excessive, and not infrequently results in the grotesque. Is novelty the goal of our attainment? Is it not rather Beauty? When the Greeks produced what is the purest form of art, so far as we know, that the world has seen, it was not the outcome of a rage for novelty, but of the effort to crystallise in a beautiful form the requirements and conditions of life. It was in the days of their decadence that an intelligent observer recorded of them that "they spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." Can it be that such decadence is overtaking us? Judging by some modern works, their authors might not inappropriately be referred to in terms similar to those applied to the late Athenians; for their desire appears to have been, not so much to produce what is beautiful, as to evolve "some new thing." A column was originally designed to support the superincumbent weight known as the entablature, and in such juxtaposition is dignified and consistent; but divorced from such relationship, and applied to the face of a building with nothing to support, it is degraded to the position of an incongruous feature of ornamentation. An Order, again, is composed of certain parts, which, in the relationship they were designed to occupy, produce admittedly proportions that are dignified and beautiful; but when applied—one can scarcely say designed—in a ridiculously attenuated form, with parts misplaced or omitted, the result is grotesque. The conglomeration of familiar forms and features, divorced from the conditions they were designed to fulfil, and thrown together regardless, apparently, of any consideration but the attainment of novelty, produces the incongruous and silly effect that might have been foreseen. Yet by critics who ought to know better this sort of architectural quackery is lauded as original design, and its authors are praised as men of exceptional ability. Whatever it may be, it is certainly not original work in the true sense of the words, but the parody that passes muster for it with the ignorant. The impress of original power is stamped on features not necessarily new, and imparts to them distinctive life and character, instead of rendering them ridiculous by divorcing them from their proper purpose. Contrast with such grotesque productions the works of the late Sir Charles Barry, and tell me in which you find the truer originality or the purer taste. In Barry's classical work there are dignity, repose, proportion, ample undisturbed wall-space, every feature and moulding adapted to its position, and in all the stamp of individuality without any appearance of straining after novelty. In the hotch-potch work I refer to, there is neither dignity nor repose; features and mouldings are indiscriminately applied, instead of being designed as inherent elements in the composition; and the deplorable absence of purity is in no way compensated by fulsome profusion of ornamentation. This practice of covering every bit of wall-space with ornamentation, composed of details pretty and original in design, but applicable, from their petty scale, to cabinet-work and not to buildings, is the curse of our modern street architecture, and demonstrates an absence of grasp and appreciation of breadth which it is sometimes painful to observe. In walks about London one longs to apply the scalping-knife in stripping off meretricious ornament, in order that the eye may find repose on some bit of undisturbed and undisfigured wall-space.

It is not often I have found myself in sympathy with the utterances of the venerable statesman who now occupies the position of Prime Minister, and it is consequently agreeable to be able to concur in views which he expressed a few months since when speaking of Industry and Art. "There is a circumstance in architecture," Mr. Gladstone said, "which terrifies me, and that is the tendency which appears to prevail in modern domestic architecture. I am speaking of their exteriors, and I refer to their redundant ornamentation. There are a great number of new buildings in London with regard to which, if you look at them, you will find that the architect had either a horror or a dread of leaving bare a single square foot of wall, as if there were something indecent in leaving bare a square foot of wall. . . . Excess of ornamentation is, of all things, the most hostile to a due appreciation of proportion, because it is in proportion to the perception of breadth and beauty and line, and in the adjustment of lines to one another that the essence of the art lies, and in that you will find the hope of attaining high excellence in great works." Not in great works only, I would add, but in all works, great or small.

But while I deplore this meretricious tendency for redundant ornamentation, and while I decry the craze for novelty, which together are responsible for disfiguring many of our modern domestic buildings, I yet desire to record my conviction that there is much that is hopeful and promising in contemporary architecture. Even the rage for educing some new things, exaggerated as it is, demonstrates that men prefer to think for themselves rather than to reproduce the works of others. If only the remarkable ability which is displayed in the designs of many recent buildings were directed less to the production of novelty and more to the study of proportion, less to the elaboration of ornament and more to the aspiration for simplicity; if only architects were to lead the taste of the day by impregnating their designs with "the perception of breadth and beauty and line," instead of pandering to the false and meretricious taste of a luxurious age; we should be able to congratulate ourselves—and perhaps at no distant date—on having reached the attainment of an architecture, pure, simple, dignified, and beautiful.

The President said they had with them that evening Mr. Campbell, M.P. for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, who had been good enough to look after the interests of the profession on various occasions in the House of Commons. He was glad to have the opportunity of publicly acknowledging the services rendered them by Mr. Campbell, and of welcoming him to the meeting.

Mr. Campbell, M.P., said he had been asked to propose a vote of thanks to the President for the address he had just delivered, which was eloquent, instructive, comprehensive, and suggestive. The President had alluded to the complaint that no style of architecture had been produced in this age; but he believed the critics who made that complaint took their ideas rather from fashion, which had reference to things intended to change, and falsely applied them to works intended to last for generations. It could not be expected that the fashions of architecture should change as did those of hats and bonnets. Architecture had reference to something stable and permanent, except, of course, at the World's Fair, Chicago, where, he understood, the buildings were constructed of materials warranted to last for not more than six months. Although changes in architecture were not expected to be frequent and rapid, yet they could not but recognise, as the President had reminded them, that changes did occur, depending, for example, upon the introduction of new materials. It was impossible that the use of such things as the steel girder should not be followed by corresponding changes. Architects availed themselves of the opportunity of having greater spans for floors and ceilings, and so the introduction of new materials had led to considerable changes in architecture. Another cause of change was the altered condition of social life. People nowadays did not live in the same way as did their ancestors, but had higher ideas of personal and domestic comfort in ordinary life. No one could doubt that who compared a good old London house with a new one, and especially in regard to the basement. In the old days the comfort of the domestics seemed never to have been considered. At the present time, however, domestic architecture was not merely for grand routs and assemblies, but for the daily comfort of the family, and this must necessitate a considerable difference in the architecture of these days. Reference had been specially made to external architecture, and no doubt there were now plenty of flamboyant novelties. He was not disposed, however, to lay the blame upon the architect; on the contrary, he believed the blame would be found to rest with the client. The architect did his best to design a particular work, but he was afraid that in these days of advertisement a commission was often given with the desire that the elevation should be as conspicuous as possible, and the last thing the client expected would be an elevation of a quiet, unobtrusive, and beautiful character. With respect to the education of the young architect, it was, no doubt, of the highest importance that the history of architecture should be studied by every young man who intended to adopt the profession. Were they to throw aside all the experience of the past, and to encourage young men to work up as architects without their knowing what had been done in the profession? The President had well shown that the thorough education of the architect was by no means a ban to originality of design.

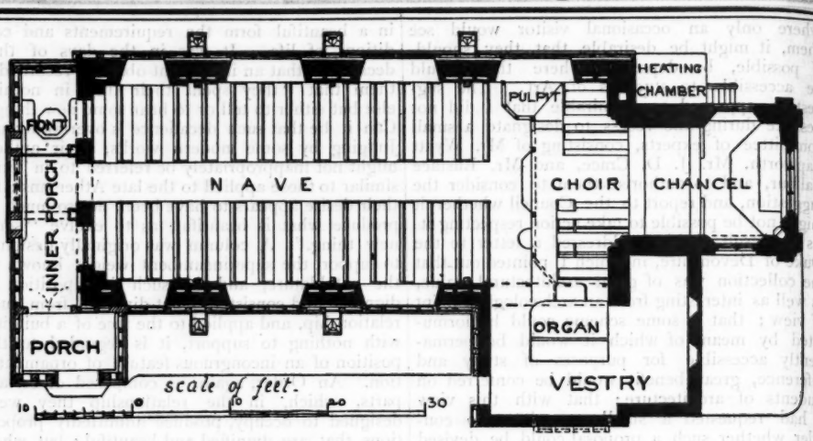
Mr. Lloyd Taylor, of Victoria, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that he rose with some diffidence to second the vote of thanks to the President. The deep interest he had taken in the Institute by the regular reading of its Transactions had kept him quite *au courant* with what had been done by that body. As a Past President of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, a small and indeed insignificant body as compared with this great Institute, he was not unaware of the grave difficulties and responsibilities attaching to the

office occupied by Mr. Macvicar Anderson, whom he wished to compliment upon his comprehensive and interesting address. In former addresses the key-note had been progress, and it followed that that should be succeeded by the consideration of attainment. At the same time it would be universally agreed that it would be a sad thing should the day ever arrive when any person or any institute realised that completeness had been attained. This would in reality be even retrogression; and progress, which in the past had been their watchword, must ever remain so. Attention had been called in the address to the taunt so constantly brought against them, that they had nvented no new thing in the shape of a style, but were always wandering in the same old beaten track. The President had remarked, with truth, that architecture was the result of the actual outcome of the conditions of life. These conditions, it would be admitted, were subject to very gradual and almost imperceptible change, and he contended that in that deliberate manner alone could any new style be devised or invented. The next subject alluded to was the system of education and the programmes of examinations, with the objections made to these. He could not possibly understand these objections. Surely all recognised the genius of those who had gone before, and who had left behind them great works for their admiration and delight. Surely these should be profoundly studied, and it should be incumbent upon them to test by examination whether the intending architect had done so, and that he had not, at the same time, neglected that intellectual culture without which they might in vain look for the refinement that should characterise the work of every architect. Next came the question of originality, and upon this point they would have the least possible concern. Originality was a gift which would at all times assert itself, and overleap every bound. Originality, no doubt, was rare, for, were it not so, it would be known by some other name.. Did education and the test of examination trammel originality? Had the exact and precise lines of harmony trammelled the great composers, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn? Of the architect, as of the poet, it would be said, *nascitur non fit*, so far as genius was concerned; and while solid and substantial intellectual pabulum must be applied and assimilated by those who were among the rank and file of the profession, could it possibly do harm to anyone who by his genius would rise head and shoulders above them? Culture and refinement were, and ever would be, the results of progress and attainment. On the subject of the builder-architect, he regretted to say that his experience tallied with what the President had said. It was an evil which, as long as human nature remained as it was, he feared must be put up with. On the question of the legal registration of architects, he considered the Institute had done wisely in opposing the Bill, and he congratulated the Institute on its successful opposition. But in the case of a new country, such as that from which he came, if that were the time and place, he could give some explanation of the different conditions under which such a Bill would be approved. The Institute of which he had had the honour of being President did, some time back, promote a Bill for the legal registration of architects, the clauses of which, if adopted by the Legislature, would have involved very heavy sacrifices on the part of every practising architect in the community; although well aware that they would be sufferers for a time, they were yet prepared, from high motives, to accept the position, in the hope of preventing unworthy persons in the future from practising as architects. Before the Bill, however, had reached the Legislature, it became so emasculated, in order to avoid opposition, that he, like many others, rejoiced it had never become law. On the matter of architects' charges, he might say that in their new country they had other standpoints and grounds which compelled them in some measure to differ from architects here; but their views on this point were even more conservative than those of the old country. Finally, the President's remarks on the craze for novelty, the often resultant grotesqueness, and the redundancy of ornament, were subjects deserving the serious thought and study of every member of the profession. That was especially the case with those who practised architecture in young and rising communities.

Mr. S. Vacher having made a few remarks, which were inaudible at the reporters' table, the resolution was put, and carried by acclamation.

The President, in replying, thanked the meeting for the kind manner in which his remarks had been received. He added that the next meeting of the Institute would take place on Monday, the 20th inst., when a paper would be read by Mr. Edward Falkener, on "The Grecian House, as described by Vitruvius."

The proceedings then terminated.



St. John's Church, High Leigh, Cheshire.—Plan.

Illustrations.

THE PERSIAN AND DELPHIC SIBYLS.

THESE figures, the work of Mr. W. B. Richmond, form part of a design for the splays on either side of the clearstory windows under the lunettes in St. Paul's Cathedral. They are faced by Solomon and David, and are led up to by the Prophets on the one side and the Temple builders on the other. They are nearest to the Recording Angels and the Majesty, which are already finished in the apse.

In designing them the artist has accepted the fifteenth-century view of the importance of the Sibylline leaves, besides using them as examples of Holy Women. In this sense they serve as the link between Pagan and Christian times.

The figures are being executed in mosaic; the illustrations are from the large cartoons now hanging in the Central Hall at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, but the colours will be much stronger than appears from the cartoons, which have been a good deal rubbed and knocked about during their use by the mosaic workers.

ST. JOHN'S, HIGH LEIGH, CHESHIRE.

THE oldest document known which throws any light on the ecclesiastical history of High Leigh, is a small piece of parchment about the size of a half-sheet of note paper, now in the possession of the Rev. H. A. D. Surridge, the incumbent. This valuable relic states (in Latin) that at Wilmslow, on September 20, 1447 A.D., a licence was granted by the then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to build a chapel-of-ease at High Leigh, and there is a tradition of a black and white structure having existed on the site of the present chapel, although it had long been disused. When the immediate predecessor of the present building was burnt down in April, 1891, it was considered advisable to adopt the revival of the original black and white style, some few examples of which may be found in some old churches still standing in this part of Cheshire.

Accordingly, as after the fire the stone walls, although disfigured, were found sufficiently strong, they served as a core around which to build the solid half-timber framing which formed an excellent protection to the exterior stonework in the restoration of the building. The entrance porch is so arranged as to avoid the draughts caused by the strong westerly winds which prevail in this district. Over the centre of the porch is the ringers' chamber in the lower part of the bell turret.

Considerable additions have been made to the chapel, the chancel being almost entirely new. The pulpit is the gift of Colonel Cornwall Legh, the font is also a gift, and the erection of an organ by one of the best builders is in contemplation. The whole of the cost has been defrayed by Mr. Egerton Leigh, of West Hall. The architect is Mr. Edmund Kirby, of Liverpool. The builder is Mr. T. Leicester, of Northwich.

The drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year.

HURSTBOURNE PARK.

WE this week give an illustration of the mansion now in course of erection at Hurstbourne, near Whitchurch, Hants, for the Earl of Portsmouth.

The previous mansion was so completely gutted by fire in 1890 that it was thought better to entirely rebuild, and the cellars are all that have been utilised in the new building.

The main entrance on the north side is under a *porte cochère*, and leads into the great hall (see plan, p. 359), which is open to the full height of the ground and first floors, the grand staircase being in the north-west angle of the same.

A gallery 16 ft. wide runs from end to end of the main building, from which the various reception-rooms are entered, and there is a similar gallery on the first floor, with bed-rooms for guests on either side. Above this are the bachelors' rooms, approached by a separate staircase, and at the western end the rooms for the maid servants.

The Earl's private suite occupies the south-west wing, which is entered on each floor from the galleries, and also has a separate staircase.

The kitchen wing, which in the former mansion faced the south, is now on the north side of the courtyard.

The elevations, of dark red bricks from the neighbourhood of Southampton, have stone dressings from the quarries of Messrs. Trask & Sons, of Doulting, who also have done the working and fixing.

The roofs are covered with red tiles, the gutters, flats, cupolas, finials, &c., being of copper. The whole of the floors are of fireproof construction, and it is intended that the greater part of the internal joinery should be of oak.

There is no contractor for the whole of the work, Lord Portsmouth employing his own labour, and entering into contracts only for special works.

The designs are by Messrs. Beeston & Burmester, of London, who are also superintending the carrying out of the works.

The drawing of the house was exhibited at the Royal Academy of this year.

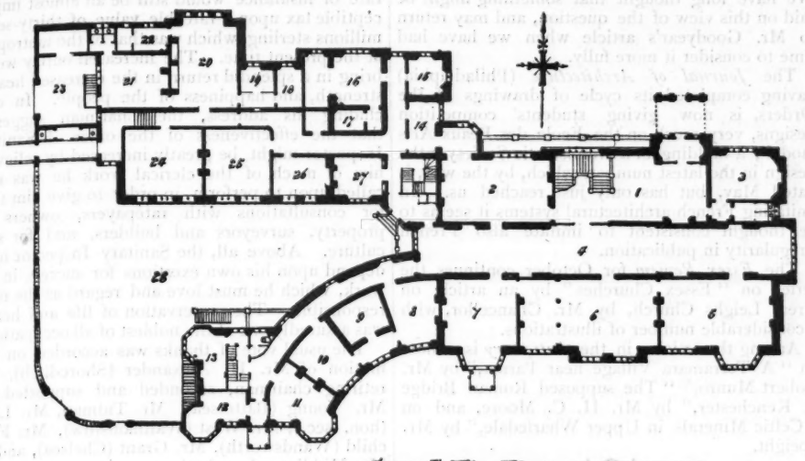
OXFORD MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THIS sketch design, though not premiated, was one of those selected by the assessor, Mr. Collcutt, for special mention in his report, out of the unusually large number of designs (one hundred and thirty-five) submitted in the first competition. The drawings were returned to the author with the official intimation that the design was "commended."

The Town Hall, Assembly Room, and Mayor's parlour, and both Committee rooms are placed on the first floor, all communicating so as to form one grand suite of rooms. The municipal officers' rooms are all on the ground floor. The Free Library is also all on the ground floor, being so arranged to avoid the loss of space in a staircase involved by placing the accommodation on two floors. The Police Department is in the rear of the Municipal Offices, and the department for Administration of Justice is to the south of that, both with entrances from Blue Boar-street.

Heating and ventilating arrangements provide for steam radiators and fresh air inlets in the window recesses, and for the extraction of vitiated air at the ceiling level.

Externally the buildings were to be faced with stone and the roofs covered with thin stone slabs. The drawing was exhibited at this year's Royal Academy. T. FREDK. PENNINGTON.



Ground Floor Plan

SCALE 16 FEET

REFERENCES.

1. Great Hall and Staircase.
2. Dining Room.
3. Smoking Room.
4. Gallery.
5. Drawing Room.
6. Library.
7. Morning Room.
8. Private Dining Room.
9. Strong Room.
10. Study.
11. Boudoir.
12. Garden Room.
13. Valet.
14. Serving Room.
15. Butler.
16. Pantry.
17. Plate Room.
18 & 19. Larders.
20. Kitchen.
21. Scullery.
22. Cook.
23. Kitchen Yard.
24. Servants' Hall.
25. Housekeeper.
26. Still Room.
27. Gun Room.
28. Court Yard.

"*Hurstbourne*," *Hants.*

HOUSE AT SURBITON.

THE drawing shows the entrance front of this house. The walls are faced with red brick, rough-cast, and weather-tiling, and the roofs covered with plain red tiles.

Messrs. Kidner & Berry are the architects, and Mr. W. Watson, of Ascot, is the builder.

The drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year.

HOUSE AT BISHAM-ON-THAMES.

THE drawing shows the river-fronts of this house. The plinth is formed of red bricks; the walls of ground floor above the plinth are faced with rough-cast, and those above weather-tiled. The chimneys, also, are rough-cast. A dado is formed of dark-coloured glazed bricks in the walls under the verandah. The roofs are covered with plain tiles. The windows on the ground floor have stone mullions, transoms, and dressings, and are fitted with iron casements and frames.

Messrs. Kidner & Berry are the architects, and Mr. S. J. Scott, of Blomfield-street, London Wall, is the builder.

The drawing was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.*

THE most interesting article in the *Art Journal* is Mr. S. E. Waller's, on "The Evolution of a Picture," the picture known as "The Day of Reckoning," describing the manner in which each element in the picture was studied and prepared; the figures, the horses, and the architectural background, which is founded on Kirby Hall. In regard to the latter, the author remarks that all architecture used as background to figures needs careful management, as if made much of one needs a huge canvas, and the figures come very small, and are consequently sacrificed. "The one safe plan I have generally adopted is to get a small portion of the building in front to full scale with the figures, and give size and extent to the remainder by letting it run off in acute perspective. This is well exemplified in the illustration, as to gain my end I threw out the porch more than 20 ft." This point is illustrated by a sketch of Kirby Hall as it really is, and another of the building as manipulated by the artist for his picture. Other articles in the number are "On Historical Painting in France," by M. Frédéric Masson, and on the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, with some good illustrations reproduced from photographs. Mr. Hodgson's and Mr. Eaton's article on the "Royal Academy in the Present Century" deals with Turner and Flaxman. The estimate of the genius of the latter, both in regard to his powers and his shortcomings, seems eminently just. We are glad to see among the illustrations a good engraving of the beautiful group of "Apollo and Marpessa," Flaxman's diploma work, and (unlike some diploma works) one of his very best productions.

The "Annual" of the *Art Journal* is this year a monograph on the life and works of Mr. Holman Hunt, an artist who has always seemed to us to have suffered from the fact that his artistic productions are overweighted with the attempt at conveying moral meaning. It is perhaps from a tacit conviction of this that Archdeacon Farrar, whose opinions on art cannot be regarded as of any special value, has been selected as the principal literary contributor, to preach a kind of sermon on Mr. Hunt's art, which in itself suffers from too much sermonising accompanied by too much straining after literalness of execution. His one absolutely perfect work seems to us to be the "Strayed Sheep," a little gem of almost priceless value. In his "Isabella" he misses the sentiment of Keats; the figure is fine, but it is not Keats's Isabella. The "Hireling Shepherd" includes one of the most wonderfully real bits of foreground and middle-distance landscape that was ever painted; but the picture is spoiled, pictorially, by the over-accentuation of the figures. "Valentine rescuing Sylvia" is one of the most perfect and best balanced of his works, and perhaps as an illustration of a scene in Shakespeare stands almost alone in its complete realisation of the action and the characters; the embarrassment of Julia in her boy's dress, as she foresees the *eclaircissement* impending, is expressed in the most masterly manner. The popular admiration of the "Light of the World" we find it utterly impossible to share; the picture is an anachronism; it is Mediæval stiffness and Mediæval allegory acted in modern life. "The Awakened Conscience," though it suffers from the artist's fatal tendency to over-accentuation in the character and expression of the figures, we have always considered one of his most successful works, but illustration of it is omitted here; it is to be presumed that it would not have suited the reverend author's *clientèle*.

The *Magazine of Art* gives as a frontispiece a fine photogravure by Dujardin of one of Rossetti's best works, the "Veronica Veronese." "Art in the Theatre," by Mr. Percy Anderson, deals ably with stage costume from the artistic point of view. The veteran sculptor, Mr. John Bell, contributes a very interesting illustrated article on an attempted restoration of the Venus of Melos, whom he regards as a "Venus Donatrix," a great goddess conferring honours, and represents her as conferring garlands, one upraised in the left hand, one held downwards in the right hand. No such restoration can be more than conjectural, but this is a fine conjecture, and suits well with the action of the figure as left to us. Mr. Reginald Blomfield contributes an article on "A French View of Gothic Architecture," the text of which is M. Corroyer's book, which has been reviewed at some length in our columns, and which Mr. Blomfield summarises—quite justly to our thinking—as a book which, though very readable, can only be regarded as "an inadequate and hasty account of a very large subject—a subject, moreover, which is too familiar to students and travellers to admit of such a hasty treatment." The fact is that the French are so ignorant of all architecture but their own, that they cannot understand that other nations, the English especially, know French architecture very well, and are not likely to be put off with patriotic and one-sided criticism in regard to it.

The *Studio* devotes a long article, by Mr. Horace Townsend, to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, with a great number of photographically reproduced illustrations, some adequate, some not quite so, but on the whole the fullest illustration of the exhibition which has appeared. The remainder of the number is mainly occupied wite small items of art news and art criticism.

The *Fortnightly* includes an article on the "Lock-out in the Coal Trade," by Mr. Vaughan Nash, a well-meant and sympathetic plea on the workman's side, but one of the most unphilosophical essays on such a subject we ever read. The writer upholds the theory that "a living wage" must in future be accepted as the ruling element or condition in regard to the price of coal. How is he going to define "a living wage?" Cannot he see that in the end this means merely what the workman thinks he ought to have? It is too absurd that such nonsense as this should be written under the guise of so-called philanthropy. Mr. Cope Whitehouse's article on "How to Save Egypt" is an important though brief one, dealing with the question of forming a reservoir to impound the flood waters of the Nile, a measure which we should imagine to be perfectly practicable at a sufficiently large outlay; but there's the rub. "The Ice-age and its Work" forms Part I. of an important geological communication by Mr. A. R. Wallace.

The *Nineteenth Century* contains an article on "The Coal Crisis," by Mr. Jeans, of a very different stamp from the weak, sentimental philanthropy which several writers have given vent to on the subject. Mr. Jeans offers some considerations as to the possible causes of the special tendencies to strikes lately in connexion with coal. In regard to this special strike in particular, he suggests that the agitation and alarm over the week's strike last year has possessed the miner with the notion that the public can be manipulated, and he has been anxious to try the experiment on a larger scale, and has failed only because the scale is not large enough, and only the miners of one district have struck. As an ultimate result of these strikes Mr. Jeans points to a possible import of coal from America—a consideration which ought to be a grave one enough for both employers and men.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* contains some of the best book illustrations we have seen lately, in the cuts accompanying the story of "The Sere, the Yellow Leaf," especially the frontispiece by Mr. W. H. Margetson, a most graceful sketch of two girls seated at a window looking out into the night. The article by "Ouida" on "The Passing of Philomel," on the way birds like the nightingale are getting built out and driven away from the country, is too sadly true, though we do not know what can be done to prevent it.

The *Contemporary Review* includes an article on "The Miners' Battle—and After," by Mr. Sydney Olivier, the temper of which may be judged of from the phrase "the recent onslaught on wages" by the coal-owners. Mr. Olivier is one of the prophets of the "living wage" fad, who imagine that wages are to rule prices, and that an ideal proper wage can be fixed on some principle which they do not explain. The people who write this kind of Utopian nonsense are the worst friends of the miners. Mr. Theodore Bent contributes an article on "Mashonaland and its People," which, coming from a man who knows the country, will be of interest just now. A very interesting article is that by Mr. Jukes-Browne on the Geographical Evolution of the North Sea; an answer to the question "when did the area now covered by its waters first come to be relatively lower than the countries which surround it?" The article is accompanied by some geological maps (or diagrams rather) in illustration of the argument.

The *New Review* contains five capital short articles on "The Advertisement Nuisance," by Mr. Lecky, Mr. Besant, Lady Jeune, Mr.

* The object of these notes is to point out anything in the contents of the current magazines which is of special interest to our readers, with occasional brief criticisms on the views expressed in such articles. When a magazine which has been sent to us is not noticed, it is because that number contains nothing that it is within our province to comment upon

Richmond, and Mr. Julian Sturgis. Mr. Richmond remarks on the genuine love of scenery by which English people are characterised as compared with Continental nations, and hopes we are not going to prove to succeeding generations that we have become demoralised and unscientific in this respect. Mr. S. J. Viccars writes on "British Art in the National Gallery" to the effect that it is imperfectly and inadequately represented, and every one who knows anything of the matter will agree with him. Professor Ferrero contributes a short and original paper on "Woman's Sphere in Art," an endeavour to account for the unquestionable fact that women have never been great creators in the more important arts, and to specify the arts in which they really excel. Among these he places the art of conversation, and we are glad to see it recognised as an art, as it certainly is in a sense.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Toynbee's short article, "A Winter's Experiment," describes an effort which was made to organise work last year for some of the unemployed, and to endeavour to assist them in getting out of the ditch. The result is melancholy but instructive; those interested in the question of how to help the poor should read the article

We are glad to observe that the publishers of *Punch* are reissuing a series of the *Punch* illustrations in monthly parts. Though great wits (not by any means "to madness near allied") have from time to time contributed to our comic periodical, the permanent interest of *Punch* remains mostly in the illustrations; the majority of articles have lost their point after a time. Some of the republished engravings take us pleasantly back to old times; but, on the whole, one impression left on the mind is that, however good the *Punch* illustrations used to be, they are, in the main, much better now. The loss of Keene leaves a dreadful gap, no doubt, but still the illustrations of to-day more than keep their place against those of a quarter of a century back. The collection will be a real boon to those who have not got, and cannot now get, the back numbers of *Punch*.

The *Century* gives an interesting article by Mrs. Van Rensselaer on "Fifth Avenue," with some excellent sketches by Mr. Childe Hassam, and Miss Virginia Vaughan contributes an article, partly biographical partly critical, on George Michel, "the painter of Montmartre," as she defines him, with engravings from some of his works.

The *English Illustrated* contains two illustrated articles on architectural topography, "Reminiscences of Balliol College," by Mr. Andrew Lang, with illustrations by Mr. Harold Tringham; and "A Ramble through Shropshire," by Mr. R. Owen Alsop, with a number of charming sketches of old houses, by Mr. Herbert Railton.

In the *Newbery House Magazine* we notice an article on "St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield," by Dr. Hayman; and one (unsigned) on "Vandyck as a painter of Children," with illustrations.

In the *Cornhill* "An Egyptian Fragment" is a story turning on the hunting of *curios* in Egypt. "January days in Ceylon" is a pleasant sketch of the country and people.

The *Strand* (October) gives a largely illustrated article on some famous chairs, including sketches of most of those which belonged to the late Mr. George Godwin's collection—a collection which ought never to have been permitted to be dispersed. The series of articles which have long continued in this magazine under the title of "Zigzags at the Zoo" may be mentioned here, in so far as the sketches (which are the chief point in them) show a curious talent at what may be called animal caricature.

London Society includes a short article by Mr. C. Wynn Williams on "Some Poetical Landscape Painters," by which the writer seems to mean people who painted their own effects rather than those of nature; the names he mentions are Danby, Doré, Martin, and Samuel Reade; the latter however was hardly to be called a painter. The other three are rather decayed reputations now, in regard to the higher aspect of art, though their names and efforts are worth recalling; Danby's "Upas Tree" is a really remarkable conception; but this line of art, though a tempting, is hardly intellectually a wholesome one.

In *Belgravia* is a short article "Over the Cordillera of the Andes," giving some account of a route which is still not often traversed or much known.

The most important article in the *Architectural Record* is a profusely illustrated one by Mr. W. H. Goodyear on the "Lotiform Origin of the Ionic Capital," tracing this feature to Egyptian sources. We have long thought that something might be said on this view of the question, and may return to Mr. Goodyear's article when we have had time to consider it more fully.

The *Journal of Architecture* (Philadelphia) having completed its cycle of drawings of the Orders, is now giving students' competition designs, very much on the École des Beaux-Arts model; a building for a Numismatic Society is the design in the latest number, which, by the way, is dated May, but has only just reached us. In imitating French architectural systems it seems to be thought consistent to imitate also French irregularity in publication.

The *Essex Review* for October continues the series on "Essex Churches" by an article on Great Leighs Church, by Mr. Chancellor, with a considerable number of illustrations.

Among the articles in the *Antiquary* is a note on "A Terramara Village near Parma," by Mr. Robert Munro," "The supposed Roman Bridge at Kenchester," by Mr. H. C. Moore, and on "Celtic Minerals in Upper Wharfedale," by Mr. Speight.

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

ON Saturday last the first monthly meeting of the eleventh session of this Association was held at Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, the chair being taken by Mr. Henry Thomas (chief Sanitary Inspector of Bermondsey), who delivered an inaugural address.

Mr. Thomas commenced by calling attention to an omission from a circular issued by the Local Government Board, which he hoped might be a mere oversight on the part of the officials, in issuing invitations to a conference to consider the question of the formation of an examining board for granting certificates to Sanitary Inspectors. Representatives of the Society of Medical Officers and other societies interested in sanitation had been invited to take part in the conference, but the Sanitary Inspectors' Association had not been invited to send a representative. In any conference of the kind the questions to be discussed were of such vital importance that all interested societies should be represented, and, as an incorporated society, he considered that Association had a right to be represented. A Bill had this year been introduced into Parliament to amend the Public Health Act of 1891, in which it was proposed to make medical officers irremovable without the sanction of the Local Government Board. That Bill had fallen through, but another Bill would doubtless be introduced, and he thought the time had arrived when they should endeavour to put before the President of the Board the insecurity of tenure of office of the Sanitary Inspector, in comparison with which the tenure of office by the Medical Officer of Health might be regarded as well secured. The calling of the conference was itself evidence that the Government considered the efficiency of Sanitary Inspectors a State question, and in the opinion of practical sanitarians, which these officers were entitled to be considered, it was one of such importance that no expense should be spared in its successful solution. Schools or colleges should be established for students of sanitary science as they had been for students of the science of teaching, and in such colleges provision should be made for the study of the various diseases to which animals were liable, for the study of building construction, as well as of ventilation, plumbing, drainage, &c. There should also be a building in connexion with such a college for the reception of patents and specimens of all the latest sanitary appliances. The students should be taught mensuration and be able to draw plans of drains. Sanitary Inspectors had been described as "discoverers of nuisances," but they were more than that, for they had frequently to teach surveyors, builders, and even professional sanitary engineers their work. If prevention was better than cure, the Sanitary Inspector, whose chief duty was to prevent disease, should stand before the medical officer whose duty it was to cure it. No official ran such great risks of being stricken down by infectious diseases as the inspector of infected premises, and none stood so much in need of protection from interested parties, who were often influential members of vestries and local boards. In order to carry out their duties without fear or favour, Sanitary Inspectors needed a securer tenure of office, the protection of Government, an adequate remuneration, with superannuation as enjoyed by Civil servants. If the 220 Sanitary Inspectors at present employed were increased to 420, at a cost of 40,000*l.*, instead of 20,000*l.*, the rate of insurance would still be an almost imperceptible tax upon a rateable value of thirty-seven millions sterling, which was that of the metropolis at the present time. The increased outlay would bring in a splendid return in the increased health, strength, and happiness of the people. In concluding his address, the Chairman suggested that the effectiveness of the office of Sanitary Inspector might be greatly increased by relieving him of much of the clerical work he was now called upon to perform, in order to give him time for consultations with ratepayers, owners of property, surveyors and builders, and for self-culture. Above all, the Sanitary Inspector must depend upon his own exertions for success in his work, which he must love and regard as the most responsible. The preservation of life and health was assuredly one of the noblest of all occupations.

The usual vote of thanks was accorded on the motion of Mr. H. Alexander (Shoreditch), the retiring chairman, seconded and supported by Mr. Young (Battersea), Mr. Tidman, Mr. Legg (hon. sec.), Mr. West (Walthamstow), Mr. Fairchild (Wandsworth), Mr. Grant (Chelsea), and by Mr. Middleweek and other members.

A resolution was passed to memorialise the Local Government Board in favour of the insertion of clauses in the new Local Government Bill requiring Sanitary Inspectors to devote their whole time to the duties of their office, giving them more permanent tenure of their offices by making them irremovable from them except for proved misconduct or incompetence, and by giving them the power to issue notices for the abatement of nuisances, such notices to form a basis for legal proceedings, if approved by the Local Authority.

COMPETITIONS.

NORTH LONDON POLYTECHNIC. — The governors of the North London Polytechnic recently invited designs for their new building in Holloway, from the following architects:—Messrs. T. Roger Smith & Son, Keith D. Young, T. Hessell Tiltman, J. Figgis, J. D. Matthews, W. Harrison, and Charles Bell. Each unsuccessful architect was to receive a fee of thirty guineas. At a recent meeting of the governing body the design of Mr. Charles Bell was adopted, and a section of the work will be put in hand at once.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA NURSING INSTITUTION, WOLVERHAMPTON.—It being proposed to erect a new building for this Institution, upon a site of land having frontages to the Bath and Albany-roads, three resident architects were invited to send in designs in competition, viz.:—Messrs. J. R. Veall & Son, T. H. Fleeming, and F. T. Beck, and at a meeting of the committee the design under motto "Spes," by Messrs. J. R. Veall & Son, has been selected.

CEMETERY CHAPEL, ALTRINCHAM. — The Local Board recently invited several architects to submit designs in limited competition for their new cemetery chapel, &c., to be erected at Hale, near Altrincham, Cheshire. In response to this invitation four sets of designs were sent in, and the one submitted by Mr. Wm. Owen, of Manchester, has been accepted.

LEEDS BATHS COMPETITION.—At a general meeting of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society on November 2, it was resolved, "That the Society view with extreme regret and disapprobation the action taken by Mr. Hanstock in the recent Leeds Bath Competition. That his tender of resignation, dated October 25, 1893, be accepted." The facts are, we are informed, that the Corporation invited designs for public baths, "under motto" being one of the conditions, and advised competitors that something on the lines of the Batley Baths (at that time being built from Mr. Hanstock's designs) was what they required. Mr. Hanstock competed, marked his plans "Batliensis," and inclosed a photograph of the Batley Baths, bearing the following words:—"Plan of works just completing by author, cos 8,050*l.* Batliensis." It was argued naturally that Mr. Hanstock might as well have signed his name. The Corporation Baths Committee accepted his design; the Council declined to confirm the selection, characterised the whole business as a scandal, and referred it back to the committee. Eventually the Council eat their own words, and accepted the design. Mr. Hanstock, as a member of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society, was called upon to explain his action. This he failed to do. A meeting was called to dismiss him; he tendered his resignation, which was accepted with the expression of opinion above recorded. The Society has acted quite rightly. The action of the Corporation it is impossible to understand.

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—At a meeting of the Society of Engineers, held at the Town Hall, Westminster, on Monday evening, Mr. William A. McIntosh Valon, J.P., President, in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. R. Nelson Boyd, on "Collieries and Colliery Engineering." The author commenced by referring to the great importance of coal to all works connected with engineering. The output had now reached the enormous quantity of 182,000,000 of tons, which had to be transported by rail, sea, or canal, under the superintendence of civil engineers. After alluding to the old workings before the introduction of machinery, the author pointed out how enormously and rapidly the development of the coal trade took place after the steam-engine was invented, a development which led to the introduction of the tram and railway. The increase in the depth and extension of the pits produced greater dangers from explosions, which led to the invention of safety lamps and the introduction of mechanical means of ventilation. The application of wire ropes to underground haulage was then referred to, as well as the improvements in shaft arrangements for raising the coal. After briefly alluding to the various methods of working the coal, some data regarding modern explosives were given, and the author passed on to the consideration of the mechanical means of cutting coal, and the modern electrical installations underground for various purposes. The effect of the introduction of machinery on the number of men employed was alluded to, and after noticing the quantity of coal transported on the railways, the important subject of the duration of the coal fields was referred to, especial attention was drawn to the wasteful use of coal and the necessity for economy. A few words were said about the possible introduction of petroleum as an adjunct to coal, and the reserves of peat which might come into use. The author concluded by a reference to the technical development of the collieries, which had enabled the output of 10,000,000 of tons at the beginning of the century to be raised up to 182,000,000 of tons in 1892.

THE JUNIOR ENGINEERING SOCIETY.—On the afternoon of Saturday, 21st ult., a large party of members of this Society visited the Tilbury Docks of the London and India Docks Joint Committee, and the P.S. *Royal Sovereign*, of the Victoria Steamboat Association. They were shown over the docks by Mr. Seater, on behalf of the superintendent, Mr. R. Adams, who was prevented from attending through illness. The hydraulic-power engine and boiler-house, electric light installation, hydraulic travelling cranes, sheds, the dry docks and their pumping machinery, lock, deposit-removing apparatus, and other features of engineering interest were seen.

SURVEYORSHIPS.

SELBY.—Mr. William Currey, Surveyor to the Teignmouth Local Board of Health, has been appointed by the Selby Local Board to be their sanitary inspector, waterworks' manager, and surveyor, in the place of Mr. Thomas Mallinson.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the County Hall, Spring-gardens, Mr. John Hutton, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. D. Martineau was elected an Alderman in the place of Mr. Frederic Harrison, resigned.

Technical Education.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee it was agreed that the balance of the 30,000*l.* which the Council on March 28 last appropriated for the purposes of technical or manual instruction, being part of the moneys received by the Council under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 1893, should, after deducting 677*l.* 9s. 11d. for expenses and 2,000*l.* which had been advanced on account to the Technical Education Board, be handed over to that board, as they considered it desirable that the funds should be administered through and by it.

Betterment.—A lengthy report was submitted by the Parliamentary Committee with respect to the Betterment Clause of the London Improvements Bill. The Report gave a *résumé* of the progress and reception of the Bill in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which resulted in its return from the House of Lords with the following reasons :—"Because proposals for the assessment of capital values instead of annual values, and for creating new and arbitrarily defined areas of taxation, such as are contained in Clause 41 of the Bill, ought not to be embodied in a private Bill but, if found just and equitable, should be based on general principles laid down by Parliament." The agent who had charge of the Bill had advised the Committee that, as regarded procedure, if no further step is taken, a formal Motion would, at the end of the Session, be made for the Bill to be laid aside in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses, and in that way it would be removed from the proceedings of the House. If the Improvements Bill was to be proceeded with, a Motion would have to be made in the House to accept the Bill as amended by the House of Lords — in other words, omitting the Betterment Clause—and the Bill might in that event be returned to the House of Lords and passed. Having regard to the agent's advice with reference to procedure, they have given careful attention to the matter. The members of Parliament attending the Committee were in some doubt as to what course the House of Commons would be likely to adopt in reference to agreeing to a Joint Committee, having regard to the fact that Clause 41 had been expressly accepted by a majority of 98 on June 26, and by a majority of 133 on August 1C. If the House of Commons did not accept or join in appointing a Joint Committee, the passing of the Bill without the Betterment Clause would be the abandonment of the principle of betterment in which other towns besides the Metropolis were pressing forward in private Bill legislation in the coming Session. One member of the Committee, Sir John Lubbock, had urged that the Bill might be accepted without the Betterment Clause upon an explanation being given in the House of Commons to the effect that the Council was willing to proceed in consideration of there being an understanding expressed in the House that the matter shall be favourably considered by the House of Lords. The Committee then recommended—"That the Council do not proceed further with the Bill if the omission of Clause 41 is insisted upon by the House of Lords."

Sir John Lubbock moved the following amendment :—

"That having regard (1) to the importance of the improvements proposed in the Bill, (2) to the fact that the principle of betterment only applies to one of the said improvements, (3) to the small amount expected from it, namely, something less than 10,000*l.* in an expenditure of 1,000,000*l.*, and (4) to the notice of motion by the Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords for the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole question of betterment, the members in charge of the Bill be requested to proceed with it."

In the course of a long speech he asked if anything could be more ridiculous than to refuse to provide an approach on the south side of the Tower Bridge, and so render the new bridge practically useless. If the Council dropped the Bill it would be a case of spoiling the ship for a half-pennyworth of paint. The improvements mentioned in the Bill were of great importance to the metropolis, for, in addition to the Tower Bridge approach, there was the rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge, a work most urgently needed.

Mr. Martineau seconded the amendment, which, after a long discussion, was negatived, on a division, by 35 to 73.

Mr. Westacott then moved—

"That the Council do proceed with those portions of the Bill dealing with the rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge, the widening of the southern approach to Woolwich Ferry, and the widening of Wood-lane, Hammersmith, and that the members in charge of the Bill be requested to proceed with the Bill in that limited form."

The Hon. R. C. Grosvenor seconded.

On a show of hands the amendment was lost, and the recommendation of the commiteee was agreed to.

Proposed Purchase of Tramways.—The Highways Committee reported that on July 25 they submitted a report upon a proposal of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, that the Council should purchase the whole of the Company's lines in the county of London, that was to say, not only the portion, about nineteen miles in length, for the purchase of which the Council had, under the provisions of Section 43 of the Tramways Act, 1870, given notice to the Company, but the remainder of the Company's lines in the county, which would become purchasable by the Council at various dates up to the year 1909. The Committee then submitted recommendations that the Council should, upon terms which were fully stated in their report, adopt the Company's proposal and should afterwards lease the undertaking to the Company for a term of twenty-one years. These recommendations were, however, referred back to them, and the Finance Committee was instructed to consider and report upon the financial aspects of the proposals. They had since given further consideration to the matter, and had decided to submit the following recommendation in substitution for those referred back to them :—

"That the Council do proceed with the acquisition of the undertakings relating to the nineteen miles, paying for the same according to the Act of Parliament, and do offer to lease the same (when acquired) to the Company for a term of six years from July 31, 1892, at a rent upon the cost of the purchase; the lease also to contain a provision for a ten-hours' day for the *employés* on the tramway."

Dr. Grigsby, chairman of the Highways Committee, moved the following amendment :—

"That the Council do apply, under Section 44 of the Tramways Act, 1870, to the Board of Trade for its consent to the purchase by the Council, and to the sale by the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, of those portions of the company's tramways within the county of London other than those with respect to which notice for purchase has been served upon the company under Section 43 of the Act; that if necessary Parliamentary powers be sought for the purpose; and that it be referred to the Highways Committee to prepare and submit for the consideration of the Council the draft of a lease to the company of the whole undertaking."

Mr. Westacott seconded the amendment, but after considerable discussion the amendment was negatived and the recommendation carried.

After transacting other business the Council adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BUILDER.

THE INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Mountford in your last issue may well be allowed to pass without comment; but I ask you to permit me to state that the place of the gentleman who should have set the question on the occasion referred to will be taken at the forthcoming examination, and I hope on many succeeding occasions, by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. ARTHUR CATES.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to ask the help of your readers in obtaining materials for a memoir on the recent earthquake felt in Wales and the West of England on Nov. 2?

My object in this memoir is to trace as accurately as possible the boundary of the area over which the shock was felt, or the accompanying sound heard, and to draw lines through all places at which the shock was of approximately the same intensity. It would be of great service to know simply the names of as many places as possible where the shock was felt, or the accompanying sound heard. Still more useful would it be to have answers to any of the questions printed below, especially to those numbered2, 3, 5, and 6. I shall be most glad and thankful to receive accounts from any places whatever, and I may add that no exact account, however scanty the information given, can fail to possess some value or to help in throwing light on the nature and origin of the shock.

1.—Name of the place where the earthquake was observed.
2.—Time at which it was felt, if possible to the nearest minute.
3.—Nature of the shock: (*a*) Were two distinct shocks felt, separated by an interval of a few seconds? (*b*) If so, which was the stronger? (*c*) What was the duration of each and of the interval between them?
4.—How many seconds did the shock last, not including the accompanying sound?
5.—Was the shock strong enough (*a*) to make doors, windows, fire-irons, crockery, &c., rattle; (*b*) to cause the chair, &c., on which the observer was resting to be perceptibly raised or moved; (*c*) to make chandeliers, pictures, &c., swing, or to stop clocks?
6.—(*a*) Was the shock accompanied by any unusual rumbling sound; and, if so, what did it resemble? (*b*) Did the beginning of the sound precede, coincide with, or follow, the beginning of the shock, and by how many seconds? (*c*) Did the end of the sound precede, coincide with, or follow, the end of the shock, and by how many seconds?

CHARLES DAVISON

373, *Gillott-road, Birmingham,*
Nov. 6, 1893.

SLUGS.

Sir,—If "S. T. T." cannot remove the cause (damp walls), he is likely to have his slug friends as permanent tenants, with a reasonable increase in their number, for they thrive remarkably well on moistened bricks and jerry-builders' mortar, and it is quite possible, by examining the walls in which they lodge, to find a portion of the bricks converted into earth. But to restrict their migratory habits, and prevent them from prowling over the pantry, kitchen, &c., the best remedy will be found in strewing a thick layer of oak or pitch-pine sawdust across the passages which they are known to frequent, and by the walls which they inhabit. Oak sawdust is preferable, on account of the strong acid contained in it. W. S.

The Student's Column.

GEOLOGY.—XX.

SCENERY AND GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE (*continued*).

THE illustrations previously given have chiefly related to the direct action of the agents of denudation, without taking into consideration the class of scenery often produced by them in conjunction with local disturbances, or peculiarities of strata. The following sections are intended to elucidate these and some other features, dealing first with the formation of valleys due to physical disturbances and erosion combined :—

Fig. 1.—*Section of a valley of upheaval, Glen Ceiriog, near Chirk, N. Wales.*

Llandeilo and Bala beds.

In this case (fig. 1), river erosion has taken place along a line of weakness, caused by the anticlinal bending of Llandeilo and Bala beds.

Fig. 2.—*Valley induced by a fault, Glyn-dyfr-Dwy, N. Wales.*

Wenlock Shale.

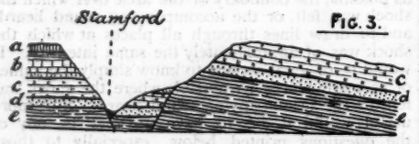


Fig. 3.—*Valley produced by parallel trough faulting, Stamford, Lincolnshire.*

a.—Cornbrash. *c.*—Lincolnshire Limestone.
b.—Great Oolite. *d.*—Northampton Sand.
e.—Upper Lias Clay.

Figs. 2 and 3 are examples of valleys, determined, in the first place, by dislocations of strata, forming depressions or weaknesses along which the rivers, by natural drainage, flowed, and subsequently deepened by erosion.

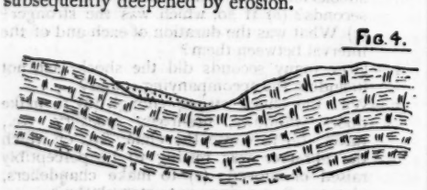


Fig. 4.—*Valley of depression, Porthywaen, N. Wales.*

Carboniferous Limestone.

Fig. 4 shows how a slight synclinal fold in Carboniferous limestone has determined the direction of a water-course, which has then proceeded to excavate a valley and to lay down drift gravel, sand, &c. Such valleys are not so common as might be supposed.

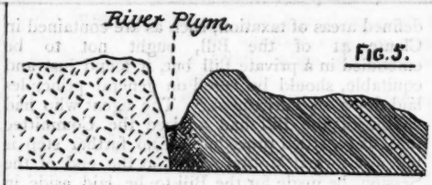


Fig. 5.—*Valley of erosion in metamorphosed contact rocks, near Bickleigh, Devon.*

a.—Granite. *c.*—Devonian Beds.
b.—Altered rocks.

In fig. 5 the Devonian grey and drab slates have been metamorphosed on contact with granite, so that river erosion has been induced along the line of altered rocks.

Fig. 6.—*Valley; dip of strata in conjunction with an escarpment, Craigforda, N. Wales.*

Carboniferous limestone and Millstone Grit, capped by Coal Measures.

The phenomena represented in fig. 6 are by no means of rare occurrence ; here the slope of the surface of the country has directed the natural drainage towards the escarpment, which, forming a barrier, has compelled the river thus created to follow along its foot and to excavate a deep valley.

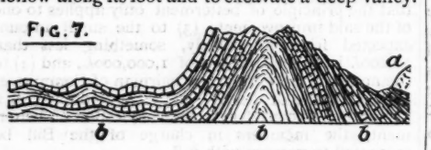


Fig. 7.—*Mountain formed by denuded anticline, Brecon. (After Murchison.)*

a.—Old Red Sandstone. *b.*—Ludlow Beds and Aymestry Limestone.

Fig. 7 is an example of the elevation of rocks by earth movements which have produced much folding, culminating in the formation of a gigantic anticline, since extensively denuded.

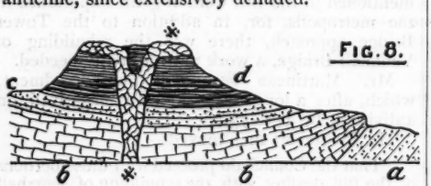


Fig. 8.—*Section across Clee Hills, Salop. (After Murchison.)*

a.—Old Red Sandstone. *c.*—Millstone Grit.
b.—Carboniferous Shale and Limestone. *d.*—Coal Measures.
*—Volcanic Rocks.

The hill (fig. 8) owes its preservation to the hard volcanic rock, which has burst its way from below, up through the Carboniferous series, and overflowed the Coal Measures on top of the hill—a most instructive section.

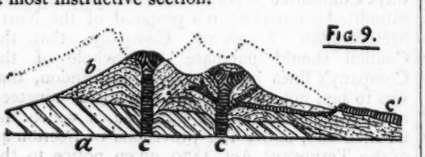


Fig. 9.—*Mountains formed of extinct volcanoes, Largo Law, Fife. (After Geikie.)*

In fig. 9, *a* is the Lower Carboniferous strata, upon which the volcanoes rest. *b.*—Ejectamenta from the volcanoes. *c.*—Necks or throats of the volcanoes filled with basalt, which rock has also penetrated into *b*, and may have flowed out at the surface as lava (*c'*). The dotted lines suggest the original outline of the hills.

Fig. 10.—*Section across the Saline Hills, Fife. (After Geikie.)*

In fig. 10, *a* represents tuff, ejectamenta, &c., from volcanoes ; *b*, Basalt of necks ; *c*, Coal Measures. The seams of coal (shown by the thick black lines) are burnt round the smaller hill.

Figs. 9 and 10 are admirable examples of hills owing their origin to the existence of volcanoes that have long since become extinct. It is evident in both cases that extensive denudation has taken place since their formation. Apart from their interest in connexion with the production of physical features, they are eloquent witnesses of volcanic energy in Britain in past geological ages.

In fig. 11, *a* represents Cambrian grey and purple grits and slates, much dislocated and supporting Lingula flags ; *b*, Lingula flags faulted ; *c*, Llandeilo slates traversed by eruptive dykes (*), followed by *d*—bluish-grey and brownish sandstone and slate (Lower Caradoc beds) with felspathic ashes and volcanic grit (*d'*). *e*, Upper part of Caradoc beds with calcareous and felspathic ashes.

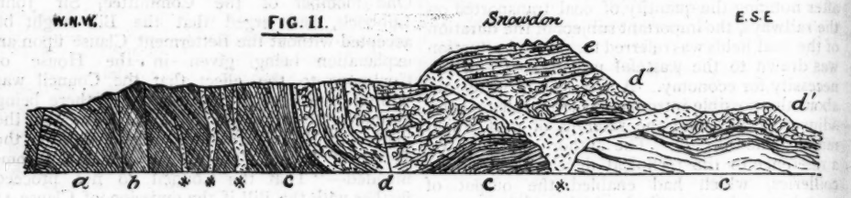


Fig. 11.—*Section across the Snowdon Range, N. Wales (Geological Survey).*

Thus we perceive that the highest mountain in Wales is the product of denudation on very ancient rocks. The Caradoc or Bala beds are composed of alternations of fossiliferous marine sediments with felspathic ashes thrown out from a contemporary submarine volcano. The actual shape of the volcano is now entirely obliterated, but the student will learn much concerning the nature of igneous rocks by an ascent of the mountain. Many of these volcanic relics, in spite of their high antiquity, have a close resemblance to the products of some modern volcanic vents. Fossils are found on the very summit of Snowdon. The characteristic method of weathering of highly cleaved rocks is also very conspicuous in the district.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The seventy-fifth session of the Institution of Civil Engineers will be commenced on the 14th inst., and the meetings before Christmas are likely to be occupied, in addition to an address from Mr. Giles, President, with the design and construction of impounding reservoirs for waterworks at Tansa (Bombay), Baroda, and Jeypore, with machinery for the manufacture of basks, and with the development of hydraulic power-supply in London.

LIGHTING OF WINCHESTER.—We are informed that the premium offered by the Corporation of the City of Winchester for the best scheme for electric lighting the city, on the recommendation of their Consulting Engineer, Mr. Morgan Williams, has been awarded to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The new Session of the Society of Arts will commence on Wednesday, 15th inst., when the opening address will be delivered by Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C., M.P., Chairman of Council. For the subsequent Wednesday evenings before Christmas the following arrangements have been made :—Nov. 22nd, "Conformation of the Horse from the Artistic Point of View," by Capt. M. H. Hayes. Nov. 29th, "The Regulation of Street Advertising," by Mr. Richardson Evans. Dec. 6, "An Artist's View of Chicago and the World's Fair," by Mr. Frederic Villiers. Dec. 13, "Carriage-way Pavements for large Cities," by Mr. Lewis H. Isaacs. Mr. Henry Blackburn will deliver a course of Cantor lectures on "The Art of Book and Newspaper Illustration," on Monday evenings, Nov. 27, Dec. 4, 11. The Juvenile lectures, delivered during the Christmas holidays, Jan. 3 and 10, will be on "Plants : their Foes and Defences," by Mr. Walter Gardiner, M.A., F.R.S.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, WARRINGTON.—On the 18th ult. the Church of St. Luke's, Liverpool-road, Warrington, was consecrated by the Bishop of Liverpool. The new church, says the *Liverpool Post*, was begun in May, 1892, Messrs. Bodley & Garner, of London, being the architects, and Mr. H. R. Franklin, Deddington, Oxfordshire, being the contractor. The site is walled off from the highway by a stone wall, and the church stands back a few yards. The building has been erected with Runcorn and Helsby stone, and has a red tiled roof. The outside walling is pitched or rock-faced, with four buttresses, while the interior is plain plastered. The length of the building is 116 ft., and the height to the eaves 16 ft. The width of the church inside is 45 ft., and the height to the top of the roof 35 ft. On entering the building the cause and effect of this pointed roof is apparent, says the before-mentioned journal, as Mr. Bodley has made it the occasion of introducing his design, which may be described as that of a central arcading. To give effect to it the nave has been divided lengthways into two arcades, separated from each other by five central columns, which rise to a height of 17 ft. 6 in. to the top of the cap, when they arch upwards to the roof, the apex of the arches being at a height of 28 ft. from the ground floor. The columns themselves are chiselled and moulded, but devoid of decoration except a circle of small roses round the cap. It was originally intended to delay having an aisle on either side, but during the course of erection sufficient contributions were received to justify the committee to build an aisle on the north side. This aisle is separated from the nave by five almost square pillars topped by low arches. The keystone of the chancel arch forms the springer of the central arcade arches, and is in the form of an angel bearing a shield. The chancel, which is 18 ft. 6 in. wide, and 36 ft. long, is cut off from the nave by an oak screen. The five broad steps leading to the altar are paved in York stone, blue and brown set diagonally, while the altar itself is a plain oaken table, the choir stalls being of a similar description. The tapestry which covers the altar has been designed by Mr. Bodley. The roof is circular, divided into spaces with a green background, and with a floral decoration running along the centre. The chancel window is of three lights, and there are also three on a smaller scale on the south side. The two west windows are similar to the east window, except that they are of two lights instead of three. On the north side of the building there are five traceried three-light windows, square-headed outside and arched inside, while those on the south side, three in number, have more pointed arches. There being no pews, the floor is set in wood blocks, with cement gangways. The heating is on Haden's hot-air principle. All the doors (the principal entrance is on the south side) are of plain oak. There will be accommodation for 500 persons. The building has been erected at a cost of 5,450*l.*

GASHOLDER, ABERDEEN.—The contract for the ironwork of the additional holder in connexion with the Corporation Gasworks—to be erected on the low ground at Gallowhills, near the Old-town Links—has been secured by the Barrowfield Ironworks, Glasgow, at the price of 21,200*l.* The concrete tank, which is 210 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. deep, and has cost 13,000*l.*, was constructed by the Town Council without the intervention of a contractor, opportunity being taken of giving work to men otherwise unemployed. The holder is a three-lift one, the diameter of the outer lift being 207 ft. and the depth 40 ft. The standards will thus be 125 ft. in height above the top of the concrete. The new gasholder, which has been necessitated by the extension of the city, is capable of containing four million cubic feet, equal to 1½ days' consumption of gas in Aberdeen at the present rate, and is said to be the second largest gasholder in Scotland. The engineer for the works is Mr. Alexander Smith, superintendent, Aberdeen Corporation Gasworks.

PUBLIC HALL, LAW, LANARKSHIRE.—On the 28th ult. Law Public Hall was opened. The building occupies a site near the junction of the Law Hill and Law Roads, and on the south side of the village. It has been erected from the designs of Mr. John L. Murray, of Heavyside. The building has two entrances, and has its western gable filled by five large windows. On the eastern side there is a smaller hall with clock and lavatory. The larger hall is capable of holding 400, and the smaller hall is to be used as a library. The contractors were :—Mr. W. Weir, builder, Carluke; Mr. Ferguson, joiner, Glasgow; Mr. Hislop, plumber, Carluke; Mr. Glaister, slater, Lanark; and Mr. Harvey, painter, Carluke.

RESTORATION OF TOWER, OUNDLE CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The restoration of the tower of St. Peter's Church, Oundle, has just been completed. The state of the tower was reported upon by the Archdeacon of Oakham in 1891, and as a result Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, architect, of Westminster, was consulted on the matter, and it was decided to carry out the work proposed. The whole of the decaying stones in the tower have been replaced and the buttresses rebuilt. In addition to the restoration of the tower, the roofs of the north and south transepts, and also that of the south aisle have been repaired, and the total expenditure in connexion with the work up to the present time has been nearly 1,500*l.* Still further work is yet required to be done to the fabric generally. The restoration was entrusted to Mr. J. W. Ireson, builder, of Oundle. The wood work was entrusted to Mr. C. J. Turner and Mr. G. Berridge, and the lead work was executed by Mr. W. Garratt.

SCHOOL-CHURCH, DENABY MAIN, YORKSHIRE.—On the 23rd ult. the new school-church built by the Denaby Main Colliery Company, at Rossington-street, Denaby Main, was dedicated by the Bishop of Beverly. The building is not far removed from the old schools, and between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* has been spent on it. Its chief external feature is a tower. Internally, a room, capable of seating 800 people, has been provided. It is so arranged that a screen may be drawn between the chancel and the body of the church, in order that the latter may be used for school purposes, when required. But independent of this there are class-rooms which have accommodation for 840 children. The building has been erected from plans by Mr. Smithers, of Hill Top, and the contract has been in the hands of Messrs. Arnold & Son, builders, of Doncaster.

FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, PRESTON.—The Harris Free Library and Museum at Preston was opened on the 26th ult. The building is Greek in style, and the main entrance is approached by a broad flight of steps. On this side of the building is the pediment, the sculptural group on which was designed by the architect, Mr. J. Hibbert, of Preston, and was executed by Mr. Roscoe Mullins. In the interior the arrangement of the rooms is as follows :—Basement, comprising librarian's work-room, museum storage, heating, and lighting department, &c. Ground floor, comprising lending library, patents' library, reading-room, news-room, &c., and collection of models and examples connected with the industrial arts. Principal floor (to which there is a main entrance, used on ceremonial occasions, from the portico in the Market-place) comprising the Reference Libraries—including the Shepherd Library—entrance-hall and staircase, and museum of casts and reproductions from the antique. Upper floor, comprising the Museum galleries, central hall, and staircase. The art galleries will contain the Newsham collection of pictures and drawings of the British school, valued at 40,000*l.*

WESTMINSTER GUILDHALL.—As our London readers are all aware, the Guildhall at Westminster has been recently enlarged and architecturally entirely remodelled, in accordance, we are told, with the spirit of the surrounding architecture, which is mostly Gothic; though we must say that the small prim old Classic building had a certain architectural quality about it, the memory of which is not extinguished by the new building. The original Westminster Guildhall stood, as far as is known, at the north-west corner of what is now Parliament-square. In 1805, the Guildhall was rebuilt from designs by S. P. Cockerell in its present position, said to have been the site of the belfry of the old Sanctuary Church. Latterly, the old building was found inadequate for its purpose, and plans submitted to the Council for its reconstruction were approved by them in December, 1891. The alterations affected the entire structure to such an extent that it was found necessary to remove the office of the Council to temporary premises, but the sittings of the Justices at the Quarter and Intermediate Sessions have, although with some slight amount of necessary inconvenience, been held regularly in the building throughout the progress of the works. The foundations and walls of the old building were retained throughout, and the increased weight superimposed upon the former, owing to the extension of the accommodation of the building, necessitated the utmost care and caution and a very considerable amount of underpinning. The actual cost of the works cannot be determined at present, but the inclusive outlay may be estimated at about 23,000*l.* Among the chief features in the interior are the retention of two Courts for the accommodation of the Justices, and whilst the first Court has remained nearly unaltered, the second Court has been entirely refitted in the most commodious manner, including a gallery for the convenience of jurors in waiting. The planning of the building has been carefully considered with a view to the suitable grouping of the several rooms and offices, thus: In the basement, from what were formerly low vaulted cellars, have been provided the prisoners', warders', and police departments, with direct access to the courts, together with the waiting and retiring rooms and offices appropriated to the witnesses in waiting; also extensive fireproof rooms for the reception of the county records. The kitchen of the housekeeper, with its offices, &c., and the furnace-room, with coal and general stores, are also on this floor. On the ground floor are grouped the private and general offices of the Clerk of the Peace and the Clerk and Treasurer of the Council; and also the luncheon and retiring rooms for counsel, barristers, magistrates, and Judge, these all communicating by means of a wide corridor with the two Courts. The first floor, which is reached by four staircases, is chiefly devoted to the committees of the Council, with the necessary waiting-rooms and offices. There are also on this floor the private rooms of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and waiting and retiring rooms for juries, &c., &c. On the second floor is situated the new octagonal chamber, especially designed and fitted for the meetings of the Council, together with a suite of ante-rooms attached thereto for the use of the aldermen, councillors, and others. The south front of this floor has been appropriated to the use of the County Surveyor. The materials used are red brick and Portland stone, and the works have been carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. F. H. Pownall, F.R.I.B.A., the Architect and Surveyor to the Council, by Messrs. Higgs & Hill, of Lambeth, who obtained the contract in competition, from quantities prepared by Messrs. Young & Brown, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

FREE CHURCH, AYR.—On the 2nd inst. the new Church of St. Andrew's, Park Circus, Ayr, was opened by the Rev. Dr. Stalker. The church is Gothic in style, of the late Decorated period, and Scottish features of that period have been freely used in the detail. The main gable, which fronts the Circus, has three small windows, with cusped and traceried heads in the lower part, and over these a large window of seventeen compartments, with moulded tracery, occupies nearly the whole gable. The gable is flanked with buttresses, which terminate in carved pinnacles. At one side is an octagonal turret staircase, which is panelled and moulded in the upper stage, and has at the ground stage a projected doorway with moulded arched head. At the other side is the tower and spire, the latter rising to a height of 150 ft. At the base of the tower is a projected porch, forming the main entrance. The church is planned internally into nave and side aisles, and has galleries at the sides and end. The galleries are carried on corbals projecting from moulded stone columns, which divide the interior into three bays on each side. Behind the pulpit the organ chamber is recessed with a moulded stone arch rising from clustered columns, and a wood screen of open tracery is carried across the opening from each side of the pulpit. The pulpit woodwork is similar in character, and a low screen of cusped woodwork encloses the choir space in front. The work is from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. John B. Wilson, architect, Glasgow, whose plan was selected in a limited competition, and the work has been executed by the following contractors :—Mason: Ferguson & Sinclair, Glasgow; wright: J. & D. Meikle, Ayr; plaster: J. Leggat & Son, Ayr; slater, plumber, and gasfitting: Drinnan & Murphy, Ayr; glazier and painter: A. & H. Gilchrist, Kilmarnock; heating: Boyd & Son, Paisley; gates and railings: Murdoch & Cameron, Glasgow; with Mr. R. B. Dalzell as clerk of works. The total number of sittings is 760, and the cost, inclusive of tower and spire, will be about 5,500*l.*

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BAGBY, YORKSHIRE.—On the 1st inst. the new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel erected in Bagby, Thirsk, was opened. The chapel is of Gothic style, and has been built on the site of the old building, from plans drawn by Mr. Stokes, architect, Thirsk, and the work has been carried out by Mr. J. R. Manfield, builder; Mr. F. Pollard, joiner; Mr. G. Best, plumber; Mr. J. Rutherford, painter; and Mr. W. Dodgson, slater.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, WATH-ON-DEARNE, YORKSHIRE.—Memorial-stones of a new Wesleyan Chapel, to cost upwards of 4,000*l.*, were laid on the 2nd inst. at Wath-on-Dearne. The church is to be in the Early Gothic style, and will provide accommodation for about 700 worshippers. The architect of the proposed church is Mr. J. Wills, of Derby; the builders, Messrs. Walker & Slater, of Derby; and the mason, Mr. R. Snell, of Masborough.

OXFORD NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.—Mr. Chappell, of London, who a few months since obtained the contract to erect the new municipal buildings at Oxford, having failed with liabilities 220,000*l.*, of which 177,000*l.* are stated to be secured and 43,000*l.* unsecured, with assets not yet ascertained, the Oxford Corporation have been placed in an unexpected difficulty. Firms who had originally tendered at the lowest prices having been communicated with, it was found that Messrs. Willcocks & Co., of Wolverhampton, required 5 per cent. in addition to their former tender—55,557*l.* + 2.777*l.* = 58,334*l.* Messrs. Parnell & Son, of Rugby, offered to carry out the contract for 56,876*l.*, instead of their former tender of 55,276*l.*, being an increase of 1,600*l.* The amount of Mr. Chappell's contract was 51,380*l.* The Oxford Corporation have resolved to accept the offer of Messrs. Parnell & Son.

NEW SCIENCE BUILDINGS, CAMBRIDGE.—The new science buildings at the Leys Schools, Cambridge, were opened by Lord Kelvin on the 28th ult. The building has been built by Mr. Wm. Saint, of Cambridge, from the designs of Mr. R. Curwen, London, and the style follows out the permanent plan of the north block of the school. There are elementary, biological, and physical laboratories; in the basement there are chambers where explosives and dangerous compounds will be treated; upstairs there are three lecture rooms, the largest of which has been named the Kelvin-room; and in the gallery over the staircase there is a library, a distilling-room, and a dark-room for photographic work. The building cost a little over 4,000*l.*

SANITARY AND ENGINEERING NEWS.

THE WASTE WATER QUESTION AT DUNFERMLINE.—The question of waste water has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Dunfermline authorities. Two Deacon meters were recently erected, and a waste water inspector was appointed. The meter diagrams have just been handed to Messrs. Leslie & Reid, Edinburgh, and at a meeting of the Town Council on the 26th ult. a report by the engineers was submitted. They point out that the consumption before inspection was 1,321,600 gals. per day, which, after deducting 390,000 gals. for trade and district supplies, left 931,600 gals. for domestic use, or about 40½ gals. per head per day. After inspection the consumption was reduced to 1,025,700 gals., or 635,700 gals. after the same deduction was made, and this was equal to about 27½ gals. per head per day of domestic consumption. Although this, the engineers say, shows a vast improvement on former conditions, there is still a great deal to be done in the way of reducing waste, as the night flow is at the rate of 16·6 gals. per head per day of twenty-four hours, after deducting meter supplies, and the greater portion of this must be preventible waste.

SEWERAGE WORKS AT CARDIFF.—At Cardiff Town Hall on the 27th ult. (before Colonel Ducat, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board), an inquiry was held into the application of the Cardiff Corporation for powers to borrow 86,500*l.* for the purposes of constructing the outfall sewer at Grangetown, and to enlarge the outfall sewer for Roath running through Splotlands. Evidence was given by the Mayor and the Borough Engineer (Mr. Harpur) showing that the western district sewer, which was built by Lord Windsor and purchased by the Corporation in 1875, had now become inadequate to meet the requirements of the largely-increasing population, particular emphasis being made with regard to the flooding of the houses situated in the lower part of Grangetown during wet weather.

PROPOSED SEWERAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, MANGOTSFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On the 24th ult. Colonel W. M. Ducat, R.E., Local Government Board Inspector, held an inquiry at the Young Men's Institute, Staple-hill, to obtain evidence with regard to an application by the Sanitary Authority of the rural sanitary district of the Keynsham Union for sanction to borrow the sum of 19,000*l.*, for the purpose of constructing works of sewerage and sewage disposal for the contributory place of Mangotsfield. Mr. Nicholson Lailey, representing the firm of London engineers who have prepared plans of the suggested sewerage works, gave evidence with reference to the scheme.

NEW AVIEMORE RAILWAY, N.B.—On the 24th ult., a number of the directors of the Highland Railway Company made an inspection of the works of the new through line, from Aviemore to Inverness. The first section, from Aviemore to Carr Bridge, has since its opening proved of great service to the district. The second section, from the river Dulnan to the river Findhorn, has been under construction by the Messrs. Kennedy & Son, Glasgow, during the past two years, but owing to the very heavy nature of the work progress has been somewhat slow. The viaduct across the Dulnan, which is 180 ft. long and 34 ft. above the river, and the viaduct at the Pass of Slochd-Mini, 400 ft. in length, and 100 ft. above the level of the declivity, are both, however, in an advanced state. This part of the contract amounts to 76,625*l.*, or about 10,000*l.* a mile. The third section, from Culdoich to the banks of the Findhorn, is in the hands of Messrs. John Ross & Son. The contract price for this part was 87,129*l.* Messrs. William Alexander & Co., Inverness, who secured the contract for the building of the Findhorn viaduct for 24,264*l.*, have made good progress. The piers of the viaduct, which rise to a height of 140 ft. above the river, are well advanced, and already give a good idea of the importance and substantial nature of the structure. A good commencement has also been made by the Messrs. Mackay, the contractors, with the last section of the line from Inverness to Culdoich, a distance of eight miles. The foundations for the piers are being laid to carry the large viaduct across the river Nairn, and the embankment is now all but completed to the point from which the viaduct will begin. Operations are being carried on along the route, and at Millburn the iron bridge has been erected and a commencement made with the embankment by which the new line will be brought to the point where it will join the present Inverness and Perth Railway. The works have during the past two years given employment to large numbers of men.—*Scotsman.*

SHIPLEY SEWAGE SCHEME.—The Shipley Local Board held a special meeting on the 2nd inst., when a decision was come to with reference to a scheme of sewerage and sewage treatment for the Local Board's district. It was stated that the committee had had before them the schemes of three different engineers, and a great deal of time had been devoted to the consideration of these schemes. One scheme was crude, and gave little information of any kind. A second scheme was worked out on a combination of gravitation and pumping, the sewage to be treated on land within the Board's district. The third scheme was one of gravitation, the sewage being carried through the lowest parts of the district to Esholt, where it was proposed that the outfall works should be situated. Neither of these schemes appeared to the Sanitary Committee to be quite satisfactory. But after a careful consideration the committee had decided to recommend the Board to adopt the scheme submitted by Mr. M. Paterson, with the alteration that instead of taking the sewage to Esholt to be treated, land should be purchased at Dockfield, near the junction of the Bradford and Leeds and Liverpool Canals, where a pumping-station and sewage defœcation works should be erected. It was proposed also that a refuse destructor should be put up on the same site, or some equivalent for burning the ashpit refuse. The proposal of the committee, having been formally moved and seconded, was adopted. The estimated expenses of the new scheme are as follows:—Sewers, 9,300*l.*; pumping-station, 4,209*l.*; sewage works, 4,062*l.*; land filtration works, 3,717*l.*; contingencies (engineering difficulties, law costs, &c.), 2,482*l.*; making a total of 23,569*l.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.—The question of the rebuilding of the Opéra Comique will be definitely settled shortly. M. Bernier has just published a modification of his design in accordance with some of the criticisms which have been addressed to him, and the modified design is now the subject of a report which M. Charles Garnier is to present to the Comité des Bâtiments Civils.——M. Barrias, the sculptor, is just completing the monument to be raised to the memory of Emile Augier on the Place de l'Odéon. The monument is composed of a stele of coloured marble, supporting the draped bust of the dramatist The stele is surrounded by three figures, representing "Sappho" and "Aventurière," his two principal creations, and a child holding in one hand a wreath and in the other a comic mask.——M. Théophile Bourgeois, architect to the municipality of Poissy, has obtained the first premium in the competition opened at Argenteuil for an abattoir. The second premium has been awarded to M. Macaigne, and the third to MM. Girod and Hennequin, all of Paris.——A committee is being formed to raise a monument at Paris to Gounod. There is some talk also of giving his name to Rue Boudreau, near the opera.——M. Corolleur Hervé has been appointed architect to the Municipality of Avallon, in place of M. Henri Prévost, resigned. ——The municipal council of Vitré hast set on foot a subscription to raise a monument to Mdme. de Sevigné in that town.——On Sunday last was inaugurated, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the monument raised in memory of the victory of Wattignies. M. Léon Fagel, the sculptor of the monument, received the decoration of the Legion of Honour on the occasion.——In making some excavations in the prison of St. Lazare an ancient crypt has been found and some carvings which are well preserved. At the entry of this same crypt are to be traced the remains of the canal cut by the Lazaristes to bring water from a spring to the convent.——M. Théophile Habert has been appointed curator of the Museum of Ceramic Art and Archæology at Reims.——It is proposed to exhibit shortly, at the École des Beaux-Arts, the monument to Félicien David which Chapu had left unfinished at the time of his death, and which was completed by his pupils. The monument will be inaugurated towards the end of the year in the cemetery of St. Germain-en-Laye, where is buried the author of "Désert" and "Lalla Roukh."——A committee has been formed to raise a monument to La Fontaine at Fontenay-aux-Roses.——M. Pierre Rambaud, a talented sculptor, has died at the age of forty. He was a pupil of Jouffroy and Chapu, and had received medals in 1881 and the three following years; he also received awards at the exhibition of 1889 and the Salon of 1890. Among his works may be mentioned "Bayard Enfant," "Muse Champêtre," "Le Pâtre," &c. He had two works at the last Salon, "Martyre" (plaster) and "Providence" (marble). —— The painter Ferdinand Bonheur, cousin of Rosa Bonheur, has just died at Asnières, aged fifty-six.—— M. Karl Bodmer, painter, has died, at the age of eighty-five. He was born at Zurich, but had long been a naturalised Frenchman. He was a distinguished landscape painter, but was perhaps more especially known as a draughtsman and engraver, whose works of this class, most laboriously finished, were highly appreciated by his friends Diaz, Millet, and Théodore Rousseau. He excelled in the representation of the various animals which were to be found wild in the forest of Fontainebleau, in which he lived, at Barbison, the well-known artist's hamlet. ——We have also to record the death of M. Henri Meurillon, an architect of Lille, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a member of the "Société des Architectes du Nord du France."

GERMANY.—The foundation-stone of a new German Lutheran church has been laid at Jerusalem.—— The Agricultural Society has been annually opening competitions for designs for utilitarian buildings for farmers and others interested in agriculture. This year the premiums are to be given for the best design of a pig-sty. There will be a committee of experts to act as assessors.——The competition for the designs of the provisionary buildings which are to be erected at Erfurt for the Thuringian Industrial Exhibition, has been decided in favour of Messrs. Traue & Klepzig. The second premium went to Strasburg, the third to Leipsic.——The best mode of combatting the smoke nuisance is the subject of a competition opened by the Society of German Engineers, with a first premium of 300*l.* The sending-in day is December 31, 1895. There will be ten assessors. At a similar competition held some time ago, none of the premiums were awarded, though there were six competitors.——At Stuttgart, some valuable premiums are offered in connexion with a competition for designs of a new school building of some pretension, the cost of which will be about 27,000*l.* The committee of assessors includes the city architects of Berlin and Leipsic. ——A very popular Berlin builder and contractor, Schmidt, has bequeathed about 1,250,000 marks (or some 62,000*l.*) to the municipality of Berlin, for the erection of a foundling hospital. This will be the first institution of the kind in Berlin.

SWITZERLAND.—An exhibition of the Swiss national industries is to be held at Geneva in 1896. An extensive site has been selected, which will have double the superficial area of the similar exhibition held some years back at Zurich. A competition has been opened for plans of the proposed exhibition ground and the designs of the main buildings.—— According to the official report on the meeting of the delegates of the amalgamated societies of Swiss architects and engineers, which has been held at Lucerne, about fifty representatives were present to discuss the proposed revision of rates for professional charges. The delegates approved of the list of rates which was put before them by their special committee of thirteen members, and the new scale of charges will hold good throughout Switzerland, and will be accepted in courts of law as the customary ones. Herr Burkli-Ziegler has resigned the presidency of the central committee of the societies, and his office is to be filled by Herr Geiser.——In connexion with the business meeting of the delegates, a general gathering of members of the architectural societies was likewise held at Lucerne. One hundred and thirty-eight members were present. The next gathering will be in 1895 at Berne.

TURKEY.—The idea of getting up an "International" Exhibition at Constantinople has actually been mooted, but unfortunately the promoters have now contented themselves with the arrangement of a "National Fair." The architects' plans have been accepted by the Sultan. The proposed site is in the suburb Schischli, the superficial area required being about 142,000 square mètres.——At Damascus the historical mosque, Dschaemi-el-Rebir, was destroyed by fire last month, owing to the negligence of workmen who were repairing the roof. The last time this mosque was burnt down was in 1609.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION EXAMINATIONS.—About 250 candidates from all parts of the United Kingdom have already sent in their names for the various examinations to be held in January and March next, and this number will probably be considerably increased before the end of the present month. Out of the 250 candidates above-mentioned upwards of 220 have entered for the Professional Examinations, that is, 159 for the Associateship and 63 for the Fellowship. The Professional Examinations will be held, as for some years past, in the Medical Examinations Hall, Victoria Embankment, during the week commencing Monday, March 12.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C., IN TANGIER.—According to a recent report of the British Consul at Tangier upon the trade of that district, the quantity of building materials imported continues to increase, as it has been found more satisfactory to import ready-made woodwork and other materials than to procure them locally. A project is being discussed for introducing various improvements in Tangier in the way of better repair of roads, sanitation, scavenging, &c., the principal work to be undertaken being a supply of water to the town, which will necessitate an increased supply of building materials. During last year bricks, fancy and roofing tiles were imported to the amount of 6,216*l.*, of which 86·1 per cent. came from France and 13·9 per cent. from Spain. There would be a larger importation of bricks were it not that considerable quantities are made locally. The value of cement imported was 1,262*l.*, or 3s. 11d. per cwt., of which only 33 per cent. came from Great Britain, the remainder being mostly French, which is preferred on account of cheapness. Gypsum from France amounted to 878*l.*, or 2*l.* 1s. 10$\frac{5}{10}$d. per ton. Planks and timber, principally Swedish, amounted to 3,550*l*; paints to 1,116*l.*; iron rafters from Belgium to 2,000*l.* Wages have risen, and range from 2s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. per day for carpenters, masons, &c., and from 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day for labourers.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN ABERDEEN.—At a meeting held at Aberdeen on the 26th ult. to consider the lighting of the city by electricity the line of the proposed illumination was discussed. It was decided that the area should extend from the top of Justice-street to Union Bridge, and that eight arc lamps would be sufficient. The proposed sites for the lamps are the top of Justice-street, the

fountain in Castle-street, Union Buildings, opposite the end of Broad-street, near the Bank of Scotland, top of Market-street, east end of the City Church-yard façade, Trinity Hall, and the junction of St. Nicholas-street and Correction Wynd. The proposal is that the lamps should remain lighted till midnight, after which time the ordinary street lamps will be employed, and estimates will be prepared showing the difference of cost between the two systems. The plant for the installation of the electric light to shops and houses in the central area of the city has now been laid.

REREDOS, ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, MOORFIELDS, SHEFFIELD. — The dedication of the memorial reredos which has just been erected in St. Jude's Church, Moorfields, in memory of the late Rev. Greville John Chester, took place on the 28th ult. The reredos was designed by Mr. Greville Chester Hems, of the firm of Messrs. Harry Hems & Son, of Exeter, who have carried out the work. It is of oak, and is of fifteenth-century Gothic character, is carved right up from the ground, and occupies the full length of the east window. Over the super altar the reredos consists of three distinct panels. The central, over which is a carved and pierced canopy, is deeply recessed, and contains a representation of the Crucifixion. The panels on either side are carved with tracery, interspersed with sacred monograms and conventional fruits and flowers. The whole is surmounted by carved cornices and crestings, and is flanked by pinnacles.

ENAMEL APPLICATION FOR IRON. — Messrs. Fletcher Russell & Co., of Warrington, send us a specimen of iron-work the surface of which has been treated by a process which the patentees state will prevent rust, while it admits of the application of varied colour to the surface of the metal. The process is described by the makers as consisting in the application of a very thin film of enamel, so thin that the most minute details of surface of the iron are not concealed or interfered with, although its colour is changed. This is borne out by the specimen sent to us, in which different portions of the metal are differently coloured, but the granular surface characteristic of cast-iron is in no way obliterated. Whether the process is really such a preservative as it is claimed to be can, of course, only be ascertained by time or chemical testing. The process is entitled "Chimatto Enamel."

BOARD SCHOOL SUPPLY: LONDON.—The School Board for London have just issued their yearly schedule of sites, which they propose to acquire for building new schools or enlarging their present school premises. The Board's requirements show a considerable advance, when compared with the additional provision for each of the last three years. The gross number of chosen sites is fifty-eight, of which fifty-three will be taken, covering a net total of about 133,822 square yards, or very nearly 27⅔ acres, after reckoning a mean for each couple of alternative sites; and distributed amongst the several electoral divisions thus: City—two houses in Stoney-lane, next Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, School. Chelsea—market-garden ground in Fulham Palace-road, and in Peterborough-road, Fulham; four houses and land next Victoria School, Hadyn-park-road, Hammersmith. Finsbury—four houses, with Alexandra-mews, Hornsey-road. Greenwich—land in Gatling-road, and opposite the old manor house in Wickham-lane (alternative), and land in Wrottesley-road, Plumstead. Three houses and land next Randall-place School, and land next Old Woolwich-road School, Greenwich. Premises adjoining Clifton-road School, four houses next Regent-street School, and land next Creek-road School, Deptford. Hackney—nine houses and gardens in Albion and Queen's roads, six in Sigdon-road or eight in Dalston-lane, five with gardens next Tottenham-road School, two next Enfield-road School, two parcels of land in Berger and Mandeville roads, St. John's, Hackney, parish. Four houses in Hartley-street, next Bonner-street School, land in Mansford-street, Bethnal Green, and land in New North-place, adjoining Scrutton-street School, Shoreditch. East Lambeth—Eighteen houses in Mann, Faraday, and South streets, Newington; and two, with gardens, at Peckham Rye, St. Giles's, Camberwell, parish. West Lambeth—Eleven houses and gardens in Holland-road, and some orchard ground next Gipsy-road School, St. Mary's, Lambeth. Two (alternative) plots in Idmiston-road, Lambeth, and Thurlow Park-road, Streatham. Two (alternative) plots at St. Ann's Hill, and The Grove, Earlsfield; and two similar plots in Hazlehurst and Magdalen roads, Wandsworth; part of the Hyde Farm Estate, Dragmire-lane, Balham. Marylebone—four houses with forecourts and gardens in Camden-street, and garden ground next Haverstock-hill School: St. Pancras. Ten houses in Samford and Nightingale streets; eleven next Stephen-street School, and one next Bell-street School: St. Marylebone parish. Southwark—fifty-six houses, with gardens, forecourts, &c., and premises in Rolls', Monnow, Keeton's, and Neckinger roads, Page's-walk, East-lane, and Farncombe and Alexis streets: Bermondsey. Four houses with yards, &c., in Westminster Bridge-road, adjoining Webber-row School. Tower Hamlets—land in Glengall-road, Poplar; sixteen houses in Dean and Blakesley streets, St. George's-in-the-East; eighteen in Culloden-street; factory premises and three houses, St. Leonard's-street, Bromley (being the Old Palace site); and land adjoining Bromley Hall-road School: St. Leonard, Bromley, parish. Five houses in Turner's-place, and roadway, adjoining Northey-street School; and fourteen in Acland and Walker streets, next Thomas-street School: Limehouse. Twenty-two houses in Portman-place and North-square, with a roadway, next Portman-place School, Mile-End Old Town. Westminster—twelve houses in Berwick-street, with builder's yard, and workshops in the rear, St. George's, Hanover-square. The Board also mean to enlarge their Brentwood Industrial School, by taking a parcel of about 27,810 square feet in Cornsland-road, Shenfield. The net totals for last year were 9 a. 14 p. for eighteen sites.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—We are informed that Mr. George Wragge, art metal-worker, has removed from 9, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C., to 22, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.

THE FIRM OF JAMES HILL & CO., LOCK MANUFACTURERS.—We recently noticed the decease of Mr. James Hill, and we now understand that the firm of James Hill & Co., lock manufacturers, will be continued at the same address, 100A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., by the surviving partners, Mr. E. J. How and Mr. Henry King, who for many years have had the joint management of the business.

TRADE NOTICE.—Messrs. Adams & Co., sanitary engineers, of London, York, &c., ask us to mention that the Northern half of Ireland, including Belfast, Londonderry, &c., will in future be supplied and controlled from their Glasgow office, 107, St. Vincent-street, to which all communications from this district should be in future addressed.

LEGAL.

COTTON AND OTHERS *v.* THE CORNISH BANK, LIMITED.

THIS was an action, in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting, on the site of the new Cornish Bank at Helston, Cornwall, any building, wall, or structure, so as to darken, injure, or obstruct any of the ancient lights of the premises belonging to the plaintiffs.

The statement of claim alleged that the plaintiff, Martha Cotton, was the owner of a dwelling-house, shop, and show-rooms, situated at the junction of Meneage and Wendron streets, Helston, for the residue of a term of years (determinable on lives), and that the plaintiffs Read and Roberts were in actual possession of the premises, and carrying on an extensive business as mercers, drapers, dress-makers, and milliners. The plaintiffs alleged that until the commencement of the defendant's building operations there stood on the side of Wendron-street, opposite to the plaintiffs' premises, a low building, which was 24 ft. 6 in. high, the distance between the two buildings being 19 ft. 5 in., including the pavement. The plaintiffs further alleged that the defendants had recently pulled down the low building, and had commenced and were continuing to erect certain new buildings on the same site, and that such new buildings, though still unfinished, had already reached and exceeded the height of the old building, which would materially and substantially interfere with the access of light to their seven windows facing into Wendron-street.

The plaintiffs also claimed alternatively for damages.

The defendants pleaded that only two windows of the plaintiffs' premises which faced Wendron-street were opposite to, or in any way affected by, their new building. That before the new building was erected the width of Wendron-street at that point was only at its narrowest point 19 ft. 2 in., and that the new building had been set back 2 ft. 3 in., thereby making the present width of Wendron-street at that point 21 ft. 5 in. The defendants also pleaded that the wall of the old building was only 20 ft. 6 in. in height, and that the new building was finished as regarded elevation, and although the height of the wall of the new building exceeded that of the old by 3 ft. 6 in., the new buildings were set back 2 ft. 3 in. The defendants also alleged that the plaintiffs were informed two months or more before the commencement of the action that 29 ft., the height of the wall of their new building, as originally proposed, had been reduced by them to 24 ft. They also denied that the new building in any way interfered with the access of light to any windows in the plaintiffs' premises. There was also a further plea that detached plans of the new building had been submitted to and fully approved by Richard Cotton, the husband of the plaintiff, Martha Cotton, for and before the completion of the purchase of the site.

Mr. Chadwyck Healy, Q.C., and Mr. Warrington appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Neville, Q.C., and Mr. Aldred W. Rowden represented the defendants.

After Mr. Chadwyck Healy had opened the plaintiff's case, his Lordship asked whether there was any dispute about the lights being ancient, Mr. Neville replying that there was as to at least two of them.

Mr. James Julian, a builder and surveyor, carrying on business at Truro, in answer to Mr. Healy said that he had known the plaintiff's premises for the last fifteen years. In 1884 he was engaged on some alterations on the property, and prepared the plan put in. The ground-floor contained a shop and office, and the first floor show and sale-rooms. There was always a difficulty about the light there, and in 1884, when he made some alterations to the premises, he arranged to put another window in by the side of the door. Since the bank had been erected, on the other side of the street, he had noticed a serious difference in the light. The original light enjoyed in the basement was at an angle of 45 deg., and it was now at an angle of 50 deg., thereby showing a diminution of 5 deg. Formerly, the sky could be seen from the basement window, but on account of the increase in height of the new building it could not be seen now. There was only one window to the office, the light originally entering at an angle of 34½ deg. It now entered it at an angle of 42 deg. The light originally entered the first floor windows at an angle of 17 deg., and it now entered it at an angle of 31 deg., showing a diminution of 14 deg. The light, in his opinion, was very seriously diminished. He considered that the damage done to the owner of the premises could not be estimated at less than 20*l.* a year at a twelve years' purchase. That was the estimate on the existing lease, viz., 240*l.* Then there were twelve years further to run after that lease had expired, and he estimated that at another 240*l.*, making 480*l.* in all. The damage done to the business carried on there was much more difficult to estimate, but considering the nature of the business, he should put it at between 400*l.* and 500*l.*

Cross-examined: He was a builder and surveyor, but not an architect. It was not the first angle of light that he had taken by a long way. He had given evidence with regard to light in three or four cases. He gave evidence a short time ago down at Penzance in a case before the Official Referee. He had not been employed on the premises since 1884.

Mr. James Hicks, of Redruth, architect; Mr. Eva, Helston, builder and surveyor; Mr. H. Oates, a warehouseman, formerly apprenticed to Messrs. Read & Roberts, Mr. Richard Cotton and Mrs. Martha Cotton, one of the plaintiffs, having given evidence to the effect that the access of light to the windows had materially diminished since the erection of the new bank, the plaintiffs' case closed.

The first witness called by the defendants was William John Green, who said that he was a builder at Helston, and was employed by the defendants in the erection of their new building. In erecting the new building they drew back the line of frontage 2 ft. 3 in. at the higher end and at the lower end 3 ft. 6 in. There was a mesne retirement of about 3 ft. He knew the plaintiffs' premises before the alterations of 1884. The windows in the plaintiffs' premises facing Wendron-street on the first floor, according to his recollection, were two, and a dummy window. He had some knowledge of the nature of the basement window. Most of the window was under the pavement level. The lighting area was so small that very little light could get through under any circumstances. He should not like to say that the plaintiffs' building was in no way affected by the building opposite, but it was so small as to make, in his opinion, no appreciable difference whatever.

Cross-examined: The reason he called the window on the first floor a dummy was because the light was blocked. He did not know whether there was any glass in it, as he had never seen it from the inside.

Mrs. Jane Day, of Helston, formerly an assistant to Read & Roberts, gave evidence as to the room on the first floor and the plaintiffs' premises being lighted by the two windows facing Meneage-street.

William Charles, a mason, living at Helston, said that in January, 1885, he remembered doing a job for Mrs. Cotton on the first floor of the shop. He opened a window. He worked from the inside, and had to knock through the plaster. There was not a window there before as far as he was aware.

Mr. Silvanus Trevail said that he was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a County Councillor for Cornwall. He had been twenty-three years in practice as an architect and thirteen of that period in the city of Truro. He had had considerable experience in questions of light and air and when called upon to design a building always made a careful survey of the surroundings with a view to a proper consideration of such matters in planning. This was most carefully done in connexion with the designing of the new bank building for the defendants. He prepared a site plan showing the relative positions of the properties and a sectional plan showing the relative heights at the points marked on the site plan. He had inspected the whole of the plaintiffs' premises on July 15 last and found the light on every floor sufficient for the most minute observations. He had tested shades of black and brown in different parts of the show rooms and found not the smallest ground for saying that the light was lacking in quantity.

Mr. I'Anson said he practised at 72, Laurence Pountney Hill, and was a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects and a Fellow of the Institute of Surveyors. He had had great experience in questions of light. He had been given measurements of the old buildings and the new, and he had taken

COMPETITIONS, CONTRACTS, AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

COMPETITIONS.

Nature of Work.	By whom Advertised.	Premiums.	Designs to be delivered.
Promenade, Sea-wall, &c. North Shore....	Blackpool Corporation	300*l.* 100*l.* 50*l.*	Jan. 25
*Asylum for Lunatics, &c.	Lancashire Asylum Bd.	200*l.* 150*l.* and 100*l.* ..	No date

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Architect, Surveyor, or Engineer.	Tenders to be delivered.
*Making-up Cheshunt-road, Catford	Lewisham Bd. of Wks.	*Official*	Nov. 14
*Making-up Hawstead-road, Catford	do.	do.	do.
Shops, Highgate, Kendal	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	Stephen Shaw	do.
Combing Shed, &c. Tong, near Bradford, Yorks	.....	T. Barker	do.
Alterations to Workhouse.....	Norwich Union	J. B. Pearce	do.
Footbridges, Cardiff, Monmouth, and Llantarnam	G. W. R. Co.....	*Official*	do.
Steel Rails, &c.	Indian Office.....	do.	Nov. 16
Railway Stores, Derby	M. R. Co.	do.	do.
*Mess Room, Offices, &c. Willingboro'.....	do.	do.	do.
Pipe Sewers (500 yards), Coventry	.....	J. E. Wilcox	do.
Three Shops, Manchester-road, Bradford, Yorks	.....	Fairbank & Wall.....	Nov. 17
Ventilation, &c. School Buildings	Leamington Sch. Bd...	F. Foster	Nov. 18
Alterations, &c. to Farm Buildings, Hazon, Acklington.....	W. E. Lawson	G. Reavell, Junr.	do.
Iron Water Mains, &c. Melbourne, Derbyshire	Shardlow P.S.A.	*Official*	do
*Supply of York Paving	Bermondsey Vestry ..	do.	Nov. 20
Reservoir, Pipe Laying, &c. Hurlford	Ayr County Council ..	Jas. Wilson	do.
Road Work, Kerbing, &c. Portsmouth....	Portsea Burial Board	Rake & Cogswell.....	do.
Stables, Simpson's County Mews, Kendal	A. H. Simpson.....	Stephen Shaw	Nov. 21
Electric Light, Buildings	Newport (Mon.) Corp.	R. Hammond	do.
*Gas Engineering and Fittings to Schools..	West Ham Sch. Bd. ..	Newman & Jacques ..	do.
*Granite or Quartzite	Gray's Thurrocks Loc. Board	*Official*	Nov. 22
Re-building Bridge, Broomfield	Essex County Council	do.	Nov 23
Road Works, Ash-road, &c.	Hornfield Loc. Bd.....	A. P. I. Cotterell	Nov. 24
Pipe Laying.....	Helensburgh Police Commissioners	Jas. Wilson	Nov. 25
Granite Kerb and Tiles	Cleator Moor (Cum.) Local Board	*Official*	do.
*Two Lancashire Boilers	Leicester Corporation	J. B. Everard	do.

CONTRACTS—*Continued.*

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Architect, Surveyor, or Engineer.	Tenders to be delivered.
*Farm Building, Sandford	Oxford Corporation ..	W. H. White	Nov. 27
Stoneware and Iron Sewers, &c.	Newbury Town Coun.	Jno. Anstie	do.
*General Paving Works and Materials	Whitechapel Bd. of W.	*Official*	do.
Branch Railway (9 miles), Bromyard	G. W. R. Co.	Wm. Clarke	Nov. 28
Earthenware Pipe Sewer	Jarrow Town Improvement Committee	J. Petree	Nov. 30.
*Sewerage Works.....	Rawtenstall Corp.	*Official*	do.
School Buildings, Brynamman, Wales....	Llandilo-Fawr (U. D.) School Board.....	do.	Dec. 4
Sewerage Works.....	Sedbergh R. S. A.	W. H. Radford	do.
Sewerage and Surface Drainage, near Liverpool	Walton-on-the-Hill Local Board	S. Middlebrook	Dec. 8
*Pavilion, Royal Pier	Southampton Harbour Board.....	E. C. Poole	Dec. 11
*Addition to Infirmary	Kingston Union	W. H. Hope	Dec. 12
Branch Railway (5 miles), Ardee	G. N. R. Co. Ireland ..	W. H. Mills	Dec. 30
Repairs, &c. "Palmerston," Wells-street, Hackney.....	.....	Messrs. Seale	No date
Cottage, Langdale, Armathwaite, Cumberland	Thos. Betton	.....	do.
Farm House, Stables, &c. Heys Farm, Livesey, Blackburn	.....	Jas. Aspinall	do.
Kerbing, Channelling, &c. Leskinnick, Penzance.....	J. Runnalls	.....	do.
Large Store, Larne, Ireland	Robt. Carson	.....	do.
Two House, Neath Abbey, Wales	W. D. Rees & Co.	.....	do.
Gas Mains (400 yards)	Builth Gasworks	S. G. Tulk.....	do.
Excavating (1,800 cubic yards), &c. Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	.....	Mr. Shewbrooks.....	do.
Excavating (7,000 yards), &c. near St. Albans.....	.....	E. G. Verity.....	do.
*Detached Warrant Officers' Quarters, Sandhurst	War Department	*Official*	do.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Applications to be in.
*Engineering Draughtsman	Birkenhead Corp. ...	100*l.*	Nov. 22
*Sanitary Inspector	Poplar Bd. of Wks. ..	130*l.*	Nov. 23
*Surveyor	Orphan Working Sch.	....	Nov. 27

Those marked with an Asterisk (*) are advertised in this number. *Competition. p.* iv. *Contracts, pp.* iv., vi., *and* viii. *Public Appointments, pp.* xx. *and* xxi.

measurements of his own upon the model. In his opinion the lights of the plaintiffs' building were not materially injured, and the premises were not worth a farthing less either to let or to sell.

Mr. E. R. Robson, of Bridge-street, Westminster, and a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects and also of the Institute of Surveyors, said that he had had a very large experience in questions concerning ancient lights. He had checked the calculations of Mr. I'Anson, and had found them correct.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that he could not say, having heard the evidence, that there had been no injury to the plaintiffs' lights, and he thought that the injury was one which the Courts ought not to neglect. He did not think that the Court was entitled to say the injury was so small that it should be disregarded. On the other hand, he was satisfied that the plaintiffs' account of the damage had been greatly exaggerated. The damage he should award to the plaintiffs would be 50*l.*, but he should direct the taxing-master to bear in mind the amount recovered, and subject to that direction he gave the plaintiffs the costs of the action.

MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Architectural Association.—Mr. A. Beresford Pite on "How to Study Design"—an introduction to the course of lectures on "Beautiful and Practical Design." 7.30 p.m.

Junior Engineering Society.—Presidential Address by Mr. J. Wolfe Barry. 8 p.m.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers).—Mr. J. F. J. Sykes on "General Powers and Duties of Inspectors of Nuisances." 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers.).—Visit to the East London Waterworks, Lea Bridge, at 1.30 p.m.; and Leyton Sewage Works, at 3 p.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Surveyors' Institution.—Address by the President, Mr. Charles J. Shoppee. 8 p.m.

London Institution.—Sir Robert S. Ball on "Recent Researches on the Sun." 5 p.m.

University College.—Lectures on Chaldean and Assyrian Archæology, by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen: IV. "Chaldean Sculpture." 5 p.m.

Clerks of Works' Association (Carpenters' Hall).—Paper by Mr. J. D. Sutcliffe. 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—(1) Address by the President, Mr. Alfred Giles. (2) Presentation of Medals, Premiums, and Prizes awarded at the close of last Session. 8 p.m.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers).—Mr. J. F. J. Sykes on "Objects and Methods of Inspection." 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Carpenters' Company.—Lectures on Building and Sanitary Construction. VI. Mr. H. Law on "Principles of Calculating Areas, Cubic Space, &c., Interpretation of Plans and Sections to Scale." 8 p.m.

British Archæological Association.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. (Scot.), on (1) "The Parish Church of Leeds, Kent"; (2) "Merchants' Marks." 8 p.m.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers).—Visit of Inspection in the Parish of Chelsea. 2 p.m.

Royal Meteorological Society.—(1) Mr. F. J. Brodie on "The Great Drought of 1893, and its Attendant Meteorological Phenomena." (2) Paper by Mr. W. Marriott. 8 p.m.

Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works' Institution.—Ordinary Meeting of the Members. 8.30 p.m.

Society of Arts.—Opening Address of the 140th Session by Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C., M.P., Chairman of the Council. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition.—Mr. Selwyn Image on "The Value of a Catholic Spirit in Art." 8.30 p.m.

University College.—Lectures on Greek Sculpture: Pheidias to Lysippus, by Professor Percy Gardner. V. "Praxiteles." 5 p.m.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures on the Sanitation of Industries and Occupations).—Dr. T. Arlidge on "Mineral (Non-Metallic) Dusts, the Manufacture of Pottery, &c." 8 p.m.

Dundee Institute of Architecture.—Conversazione, to be held in the Victoria Art Galleries.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Institution of Civil Engineers (Students' Meeting).—Messrs. James and Richard Goodman on "The Filtration of Potable Water." 7.30 p.m.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers).—Dr. A. Newsholme on "Nature of Nuisances, including Nuisances the Abatement of which is difficult." 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers).—Visit to Friern Barnet Sewage Works. 3 p.m.

RECENT PATENTS.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

21,747.—DRAUGHT EXCLUDERS: *J. Holgate.*—According to this invention, hinged plates are attached to the top and sides of the door or window. Mechanism is attached at one side of the frame, which presses the plate against the side of the door. At the bottom of the door is fixed a plate, which is raised automatically by means of an incline or projection, and latched in position by a catch. When the door is opened, the catch comes in contact with a projection, and is thereby disengaged, allowing the bottom plate to rest on the floor.

21,851.—FIREPROOF BUILDING: *J. Ferguson.*—This invention consists of a combination of burned fireclay, or other suitable materials, making hollow cores or tubes fixed in concrete, laid in a plastic or soft condition on the top of these cores or tubes.

23,743.—SASH-FASTENER: *C. Henderson.*—A hollow cylindrical metal casting is attached to the outer sash. To this casting a flange is affixed to take in the threaded screw of a rotating bolt, turned in from another casting which is fixed on the inner sash.

23,871.—GLAZING: *A. E. Rendle.*—This patent relates to an improvement on a well-known system of glazing, consisting mainly of a series of inclined troughs or astragals, and a series of cross troughs arranged to connect and support the glass at their edges and to receive and carry off all the water accumulating upon the panes.

23,982.—WASH-OUT CLOSETS: *T. W. Twyford.*—The invention consists in choking or contracting the mouth entrance to the trap in such a way that syphonic action is obtained in the said trap, and as a partial vacuum is obtained, the removal of soil and accumulations is effectual and complete.

8,806. — TOMBSTONES, &c.: *J. Cannadine.* — The memorial stones which are the subject of this patent are made in clay, baked, enamelled, or glazed; or in Parian or other cement, and the lettering or any device required is raised or sunk so as to be solid with the rest of the structure.

13,006.—VENTILATION: *P. Lomax.*—Atmospheric air is supplied by pipes much in the same way that gas is conveyed through pipes. The supply of air is kept up by means of a Root's fan, and the current can be turned on or off as may be required.

15,036.—DISINFECTING: *F. A. Black.*—This invention consists of an automatic apparatus for purifying sewers, drains, cesspools, &c., by disinfecting liquid slowly delivered and controlled by the action of water dropping and the regulated admission of air.

16,711.—DOOR FURNITURE: *J. H. Starling.*—The employment for door furniture of celluloid, vulcanite, and such substances, in lieu of earthenware, metal, or wood as commonly used.

NEW APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

OCTOBER 23.—19,888, T. White and G. Phillips, Window Sashes and Frames.—19,921, H. Dickinson, Time Apparatus for Automatically Switching Gas and Electric Lights.—19,939, A. Mack, Composite Boards or Slabs for Building Purposes.—19,961, S. Royle, Packing Cases.

OCTOBER 24.—19,969, A. Brookes, Finishing or Polishing the Surface of Wood, &c.—19,972, H. Jennings, Facias.—19,998, R. Lofthouse, Ventilating Buildings, and Heating, Cooling, and Moistening the Air contained therein.—20,008, M. Adams, Baths, Lavatory Basins, &c.—20,021, H. Defries, Automatic Indicator for Lavatory and other Doors.—20,056, R. Harry, Window Silencers.—20,070, H. Lake, Wood-cutting Machines.

OCTOBER 25.—20,080, P. O'Connor, Heating and Ventilating Buildings or Structures.—20,096, J. Atkinson, Window Fasteners.—20,126, W. Bull, Brick Kilns.—20,147, A. Blake, Stop for Windows.

OCTOBER 26.—20,157, T. Inman, Polishing Ring for Polishing Granite, Marble, and Stone.—20,180, W. Cruickshanks, Syphons for Cisterns.—20,201, W. Tonks, Sash Fasteners.—20,236, M. Syer, Pneumatic Plug for Drain-pipes.—20,239, J. Noad and S. de Ferranti, White Lead.—20,243, J. Woodward, Devices for Lifting or Removing Paving Blocks from their beds.

OCTOBER 27.—20,253, W. Walters and F. Stone, Preservative Coating for Iron and Steel.—20,281, H. and J. Hope, Fixing and making secure and water-tight sheets of Glass and other Materials employed in covering Roofs, Flats, or Sides of Railway Stations, Greenhouses, &c.—20,300, J. Batchelar, Ladders.

OCTOBER 28.—20,360, M. Adams, Ventilating and Disinfecting Appliances.—20,381, E. Claremont, Joints for Electric Light Fittings.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

17,600. — A. Gardner, Window-sash Fastener and Window Ledge combined.—17,766, M. Rendell, Window-Frames.—18,001, R. Bergfeld, Iron Stairs.—18,655, F. Newman, Fastenings for the Handles of Doors, &c.—18,726, R. Young, Black Paint, &c.—18,739, H. Lewis, Syphon Drain Trap.—18,833, J. Hall, Fire-grates.—18,914, F. Richmond, Joining Earthenware to Metal Soil Pipes.—18,926, C. Watson, Sifting or Separating Cement, &c.—19,038, T. Jones, Panic Door Bolts.—19,143, R. Tyhurst, Joint or Socket for Drain Pipes, &c. — 19,147, J. Heathman, Ladders. — 19,157, L. Bearder, Holding Woodwork in connexion with Carpenters' Benches.—19,234, G. Williams, Revolving Fire-grate for Consuming Smoke and Economising Fuel.—19,259, E. De Pass, Cement Kilns.—19,440, F. Brömme, Stoves.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

(Open to Opposition for Two Months.)

23,636, W. Allardice, Domestic Fire-grates.—23,638, E. and S. Collier, Roofing Tiles with a Rough Surface.—15,008, H. Stanton, Fire-resisting Floors.—16,938, E. Lunken, Burglar and Fireproof Shutters.—17,858, A. Boult, Surveying Levels.

SOME RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY:

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

OCTOBER 30.—By *E. E. Croucher & Co.*: 1, Larden-rd., Uxbridge-rd., u.t. 84 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., 280*l.*—By *E. & F. Swain*: 3, Pembridge-rd., Notting Hill, and stabling, u.t. 45 yrs., g.r. 30*l.*, r. 93*l.*, 1,060*l.*—By *G. A. Wilkinson & Son*: 148 to 151, 153, High Holborn; and "Windsor Castle" public-house, u.t. 19 yrs., g.r. 200*l.*, r. 475*l.*, 2,650*l.*—By *W. J. Newell*: 51, 53, Balaclava-rd., Bermondsey, u.t. 36 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, 485*l.*—By *Fuller, Moon, & Fuller*: F. enclosure of land, Oxted, Surrey, 26 a. 0 r. 20 p., 1,320*l.*; f. hop and pasture land, 14 a. 3 r. 15 p., 850*l.*; the f. residence "Oakhurst" with grounds, 1,770*l.*

OCTOBER 31.—By *Boyton & Pegram*: 25, Furness-rd., Walham Green, f., 260*l.*; Marabel and Fabian-rds., two plots of f. land, 865*l.*; 1, 3, 5, Brunthwaite-rd., u.t. 96 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 15s., 760*l.*; 53 to 61 (odd), Orbain-rd., Fulham, u.t. 92 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s., 535*l.*—By *Geo. Head & Co.*: 34 to 40 (even), Lisson-grove, Paddington, u.t. 37 yrs., g.r. 186*l.*, 450*l.*—By *C. & H. White*: 25, Bonham-rd., Brixton, u.t. 80 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 14s., 420*l.*—By *A. Booth*: 76, 78, Leighton-rd., Kentish Town, u.t. 30 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., r. 60*l.*, 350*l.*—By *Harman Bros.*: 62, Dunsmore-rd., Stamford Hill, u.t. 97 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, 450*l.*—By *Jones Bros*: 27, Dalmeney-rd., Holloway, u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, 330*l.*; 487, Caledonian-rd., u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 42*l.*, 480*l.*; 23, Oxford-rd., Finsbury Pk., u.t. 82 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, 440*l.*

NOVEMBER 1.—By *H. W. Smith*: 18, 19, 20, Appold-st., Finsbury, u.t. 95 yrs., g.r. 300*l.*, r. 700*l.*, 1,000*l.*—By *W. Bradly*: 6, Foyle-rd., Westcombe-pk., f., r. 42*l.*, 750*l.*—*E. G. Woods*: F.g.r. of 13*l.* 10s., Crown-ter., Kentish Town, reversion in 54 yrs.; and f.g.r. of 47*l.* 5s., Lismore-circus, Haverstock Hill, reversion in 70 yrs., 1,390*l.*—By *A. Blackford*: 44, Berwick-st., Soho, f., r. 100*l.* 13s., 2,100*l.*—By *F. Jolly & Co.*: 43, Brenton-st., Limehouse, u.t. 51 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, 200*l.*

NOVEMBER 2.—By *J. J. Wheeler*: 23, Milner-st., Chelsea, u.t. 37 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, 66*l.*; 34, 36, College-pl., u.t. 15 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 10s., r. 69*l.*, 290*l.*—By *Stimson & Sons*: F.g.r. of 32*l.* 10s., Chalgrove-rd., Tottenham, reversion in 85 yrs., 665*l.*; f.g.r. of 30*l.*, Chalgrove-ter., reversion in 85 yrs., 605*l.*; f.g.r. of 5*l.*, Foyle-rd., ditto in 85 yrs., 100*l.*; f.g.r. of 55*l.*, Asplin's-rd., ditto in 85 yrs., 1,135*l.*; f.g.r. of 55*l.*, ditto in 86 yrs., 1,120*l.*; an i.r. 18*l.*, Grosvenor-rd., Westminster, u.t. 15½ yrs., 1,470*l.*; 66, Gloucester-st., u.t. 38 yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, r. 94*l.* 10s., 520*l.*; "Picton House," Trinity-st., Borough, u.t. 32 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 100*l.*, 570*l.*; 54, 56, Trafalgar-rd., Old Kent-rd., u.t. 39 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 81*l.*, 560*l.*—By *J. Hibbard & Sons*: 1 to 4, Banbury-st., Battersea, u.t. 70 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 16s., 625*l.*; 3, 4, Petworth-st., u.t. 85 yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, r. 60*l.*, 560*l.*—By *Wakefield & Son*: 47, Rectory-sq., Mile End, u.t. 70 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 36*l.*, 330*l.*—By *Newbon & Co.*: 5, The Hawthorns, Finchley, u.t. 76 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s., 450*l.*; 73, Highbury New-pk., Highbury, u.t. 56 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 16s., 790*l.*; 11, Bemerton-st., Islington, u.t. 47 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, 320*l.*; 42, Outram-rd., u.t. 65 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 44*l.*, 350*l.*; 4, Barnsbury-st., f., r. 70*l.*, 810*l.*; l.g.r. of 11*l.* 6s., Liverpool-rd., u.t. 15 yrs., 95*l.*; 27, 28, 29, Compton-rd., u.t. 51 yrs., no g.r., r. 136*l.*, 1,470*l.*; 28, 31, Compton-ter., u.t. 23 yrs., g.r. 16*l.*, r. 140*l.*, 930*l.*; 12, Canonbury Lane, u.t. 8 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 46*l.*, 100*l.*; "The Compton Arms," Compton-av., u.t. 8 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 60*l.*, 225*l.*; 1, Little Cross-st., u.t. 63 yrs., no g.r., 120*l.*; 10, Tyndale-pl., f., 750*l.*; 1, Colville-sq.-ter., Bayswater, f., r. 55*l.*, 710*l.*; 25, 27, 29, Ellesmere-rd., Old Ford., f., 1,030*l.*

NOVEMBER 3.—By *C. P. Whiteley*: 2, Finchley-rd., Walworth, u.t. 31 yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, 180*l.*—By *Segrave, Browett, & Taylor*: 28, 32, Galveston-rd., Putney, u.t. 96 yrs., g.r. 14*l.*, r. 70*l.*, 660*l.*—By *A. Prevost & Son*: 5, 7, Plashett Grove, Upton-pk., f., 500*l.*; 8, Alexandra-rd., Leyton, u.t. 97 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 10s., r. 25*l.*, 245*l.*

[*Contractions used in these Lists.*—F.g.r. for freehold ground-rent; l.g.r. for leasehold ground-rent; i.g.r. for improved ground-rent; g.r. for ground rent; r. for rent; f. for freehold; c. for copyhold; l. for leasehold; e.r. for estimated rental; u.t. for unexpired term; p.a. for per annum; yrs. for years; st. for street; rd. for road; sq. for square; pl. for place; ter. for terrace; cres. for crescent; yd. for yard, &c.]

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

TIMBER.		
Greenheart, B.G. ton	9/0/0	0/0/0
Teak, E.I. .. load	9/10/0	15/10/0
Sequoia, U.S.ft.cu	2/3	2/6
Ash, Canada load	2/5/0	3/10/0
Birch, do.	2/5/0	3/5/0
Elm, do.	3/0/0	4/5/0
Fir, Dantsic, &c.	1/5/0	2/10/0
Oak, do.	2/15/0	5/0/0
Canada	5/10/0	7/0/0
Pine, Canada red	2/5/0	3/5/0
Do. Yellow	2/10/0	4/15/0
Lath, D'ntsic, fath	4/10/0	5/10/0
St. Petersburg..	5/0/0	6/10/0
Wainscot, Riga, &c., log	2/10/0	4/15/0
Odessa, crown	2/10/0	4/15/0
Deals, Finland 3rd & 1st std 100	8/0/0	10/10/0
Do. 4th & 3rd ..	7/10/0	8/0/0
Do. Riga	7/10/0	9/0/0
St. Petersburg, 1st yellow	10/0/0	13/10/0
Do. 2nd yellow..	8/0/0	9/0/0
Do. white	8/10/0	11/0/0
Swedish	8/0/0	16/0/0
White Sea	8/0/0	26/10/0
Canada, Pine 1st	22/10/0	30/10/0
Do. do. 2nd	17/0/0	18/10/0
Do. do. 3rd &c.	7/10/0	10/10/0
Do. Spruce, 1st	9/0/0	11/0/0
Do. do. 3rd & 2nd	6/10/0	7/15/0
New Brunswick	6/0/0	7/5/0
Battens, all kinds	3/0/0	15/0/0
Flooring boards, sq., 1 in. prep. 1st	0/10/6	0/15/0
Do. 2nd	0/7/3	0/12/6
Other qualities—	0/5/3	0/7/0
Cedar, Cuba ..ft.	/4	/4½
Honduras, ..&c	/3½	/4½
Mahogany, Cuba	/4	/6½
St. Domingo, cargo av.	/3	1/6
Mexican do. do.	/3½	/4½
Tobasco do. do.	/3½	/6
Honduras do. ..	/4	/5½
Box, Turkey ton	4/0/0	13/0/0
Rose, Rio	9/0/0	20/0/0
Bahia	7/0/0	18/0/0
Satin, St. Domingo	0/0/6	0 /3

TIMBER *(continued)*.		
Satin, Porto Rico	0/0/7	0/1/6
Walnut, Italian ..	0/0/3½	0/0/7
METALS.		
Iron—Pig, in Scotland .....ton	2/2/1½	0/0/0
Bar, Welsh, in London	5/17/6	6/0/0
Do. do. at works in Wales.....	5/7/6	5/10/0
Do. Staffordshire, in London	6/0/0	6/10/0
COPPER—British, cake and ingot	45/10/0	45/15/0
Best selected ..	46/0/0	46/5/0
Sheets, strong ..	54/0/0	0/0/0
Chili, bars	42/2 6	42/10/0
YELLOW METAL lb	0/0/4½	0/0/5
LEAD—Pig, Spanish.....ton	9/16/3	9/17/6
English com. brands	9/17/6	10/0/0
Sheet, English, 6 lbs. per sq. ft. and upwards....	11/0/0	0/0/0
Pipe.....	11/10/0	0/0/0
ZINC—English sheet.....ton	21/5/0	0/0/0
Vieille Montagne	21/15/0	0/0/0
TIN—Straits.....	76/12/6	77/2/6
Australian.....	77/5/0	77/15/0
English Ingots..	82/0/0	82/10/0
Banca	88/0/0	89/0/0
Billiton	79/0/0	80/0/0
OILS.		
Linseed .....ton	20/5/0	20/10/0
Cocoanut, Cochin	32/15/0	33/0/0
Do. Ceylon	27/15/0	28/0/0
Palm, Lagos.....	26/10/0	0/0/0
Rapeseed, English pale	23/5/0	0/0/0
Do. brown	21/10/0	0/0/0
Cottonseed ref....	21/5/0	23/0/0
Oleine.....	22/0/0	24/0/0
Lubricating, U.S.	4/0/0	5/0/0
Do. refined	5/10/0	12/0/0
TAR—Stockholm.. barrel	0/18/6	0/0/0
Archangel	0/18/6	0/0/0

TENDERS.

[Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 10 *a.m. on Thursdays.*]

AUDENSHAW.—For alterations and additions to St. Stephen's Central and Branch Schools. Mr. J. H. Burton, architect, Ashton-under-Lyne :—

J. Clayton	£171 0	J. Thornley	£140 0
L. Pike	104 0	J. Ridyard	146 0
A. Holmes	158 13	A. Emmett	135 5
E. Marshall	157 0	J. B. Wilde, Ashton-under-Lyne (accepted)	134 10
T. Storer	153 0		

BLACKPOOL.—Accepted for the iron and steel work required for the completion of the Blackpool Tower Buildings. Messrs. Maxwell & Tuke, architects, 41, Corporation-street, Manchester :—
Heenan & Froude, Newton Heath Ironworks, near Manchester £5,150 0 0

BLACKPOOL.—Accepted for the North Wing of the Blackpool Tower Buildings. Messrs. Maxwell & Tuke, architects, 41, Corporation-street, Manchester :—
Wm. A. Peters & Sons, Townhead Saw Mills, Rochdale £5,441 0 0

BRADFORD (Yorks).—Accepted for the erection of a detached house, Frizinghall, for Miss Eva G. Clarkson. Messrs. H. & E. Marten, architects, Charles-street, Bradford. Quantities by architects :—

Mason's work.—Wright North, Idle	£440 0 0
Joiner's work.—Macdonald & Son, Manningham	290 0 0
Plumbers.—Thos. Hill & Sons, Manningham....	74 0 0
Plasterers.—B. Dixon & Co., Horton-lane	40 0 0
Slaters.—Hill & Nelson, Horton-lane.....	17 10 0

BRIDPORT. — For the construction of water-supply works, Chideock, for the Chideock Waterworks Company, Limited. Mr. Hy. Gordon, engineer, Bridport, Dorset. Quantities by engineer :—

For Tank.			
A. Harvey	£153 10 0	H. Barkett, Shipton, near Bridport*	£70 10 0
J. Cooper	85 8 2		
For Mains, Valves, &c.			
F. C. Bridle	£285 0 0	C. Hyde	£262 5 8
A. Harvey	267 5 0	R. Spencer, Bridport*	254 12 6
	* Accepted.		

BROUGHTON (Hants).—For the erection of farm buildings at the Rookery, for Mr. P. K. Emmott. Mr. Jno. Hillary, architect, Longparish, Hants :—

Beale	£353 10	Palmer.....	£294 10
Pitt	345 0	Robinson, Broughton* ..	290 3
Grace	321 0	* Accepted.	

BUCKLAND (Tring).—For the restoration of the Parish Church. Mr. W. F. Taylor, architect, Aylesbury :—

Webster & Cannon	£707	S. Grist, Aylesbury*	£688
	* Accepted.		

CHEADLE (Staffs.).—For making 1,000 yards socket pipe sewer, ten manholes, &c., for the Rural Sanitary Authority. Mr. F. T. Inskip, Surveyor, Godley-lane, Dilhorne, Cheadle. Quantities by the Surveyor :—

J. Wild.....	£349 0	W. Fred Barke, Stoke-on-Trent*	£249 11
William Allcock	316 0		
W. Paul Bailey	277 14	* Accepted.	

[Surveyor's estimate, £279.]

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.—Accepted for the erection of fire-engine station, for the Local Board. Mr. Albert Foster, Surveyor, Local Board Offices, Clayton-le-Moors :—

Mason.—Henry Ramsbottom, Accrington	£90 17 6
Joiner.—David Wolstanholme, Clayton-le-Moors.	32 0 0
Plumber.—James Foster, Clayton-le-Moors	11 0 0
Slaters.—Green & Robinson, Clayton-le-Moors. Schedule of prices	

COMPTON GIFFORD (Devon).—For repairing, &c., Wilderness-road, for the Local Board. Mr. R. H. Worth, Surveyor, 49, George-street, Plymouth :—

Paynter & Davy.....	£457 10 10	T. Shaddock	£387 12 5
J. S. W. Sanders	428 19 10	C. J. Duke, Plymouth*	357 9 10
E. Duke	406 3 3	* Accepted.	

CORK.—For the execution of building work at the District Lunatic Asylum, for the Commissioners. Mr. W. H. Hill, architect, 28, South Mall, Cork. Quantities by Messrs. Patterson & Kempster, Dublin :—

E. & P. O'Flynn, Cork.....	£10,376 9 6		
Plumbing Work.			
Highet	£3,302	James MacDonald, Edinburgh (accepted)	£2,845
Sharp & Cruickshanks....	3,003		
Maguire & Son	2,932		

CROSS HANDS (Llanelly).—For building a school at Cefneithyn, for the Llandebie U.D. School Board. Mr. David Jenkins, architect, Llandilo :—

S. W. Deakins Kuncklas..	£1,225	Walters, Mainwaring, & Powell (accepted)	£1,200

DORCHESTER.—For the erection of class-room and offices, West Fordington School, for the Managers of the National Schools. Mr. A. L. T. Tilley, architect, 16, Cornhill, Dorchester :—

Masterman.....	£572 0	C. E. Slade, Dorchester*	£378 0
T. Conway.....	473 0	J. Sainsbury	373 10
	* Accepted.		

DORCHESTER.—For the erection of class-rooms, offices, &c., Pease-lane, for the Managers of the National Schools. Mr. A. L. T. Tilley, architect, 16, Cornhill, Dorchester :—

T. Conway	£870 0 0	C. E. Slade	£620 0 0
Masterman	709 12 8	J. Sainsbury, Dorchester (accepted)..	614 0 0
J. Tidby	692 4 0		

DORCHESTER.—Accepted for building new stables, coach-house, &c., at Hawker's Temperance Commercial Hotel, South-street. Mr. A. L. T. Tilley, architect, 16, Cornhill, Dorchester :—
C. E. Slade..... £535 0 0

DORCHESTER.—Accepted for repairs at No. 9, South-street, under the superintendance of Mr. A. L. T. Tilley, architect :—
C. E. Slade..... £198 7 0

EDMONTON.—For widening the county bridge at Lower Edmonton, for the Middlesex County Council. Mr. F. H. Pownall, Surveyor, Guildhall, Westminster :—

Pocock	£743	Bell.....	£547
Knight & Son	589	Mouk	545
Lloyd	572		

FAREHAM (Hants).—For the execution of water supply works, retaining wall, &c., for the Local Board. Mr. W. Butler, engineer and surveyor, Quay-street, Fareham :—

Retaining Wall.

F. Bevis.....	£361 15 0	T. P. Hall.....	£270 0 0
T. Adams.....	327 0 0	Pauling & Elliott, Westminster*	258 12 6
Plummer & Son	325 0 0		
	* Accepted.		

Shaft and Headings (Water Supply).

	Tender No. 1.	Tender No. 2.*
F. Bevis	£589 0 0	£442 0 0
Pauling & Elliott	527 0 0	450 0 0
J. P. Hall, Southsea	325 0 0	280 0 0†

* Authority keeping water in present wells below new workings.
† Accepted.

HASTINGS.—For the supply of a 1,000 tons Guernsey granite spalls, for the Corporation. Mr. P. H. Palmer, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Hastings :—

L. Sommerfield	12 10	J. Mowlem & Co.	11 8
R. L. & J. Fennings	12 5	Vidler & Sons, Rye, Sussex*	11 7
W. Griffiths	12 2		
A. & F. Manuelle	12 0	*Accepted.	

LONDON.—For the erection of baths, Lower Clapton-road, for the Commissioners of Public Baths and Washhouses, St. John, Hackney. Messrs. E. Harnor & F. Pinches, architects, 5, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. Quantities by Mr. T. Thornton Pocock, 12 and 13, Poultry, E.C. :—

Nightingale.....	£41,694	Lorden & Sons.....	£37,995
Batley, Son, & Holness..	40,473	Roome	36,608
Mowlem & Co.	40,130	Treasure & Son	36,524
Yerbury & Sons	40,000	J. O. Richardson	36,436
Chessum & Sons	38,857	Coxhead	34,569
Wallis	38,107	Shurmur	33,984

LONDON.—For alterations and redecorations to "The Salutation Inn," King-street, Hammersmith, for Messrs. Fuller & Co. Mr. J. Hume, architect and surveyor, Chiswick and Hammersmith :—

Gibbs & Co.	£442 0	C. Rogers	£411 0
S. Hunt	419 0	Pope	379 10
Chamberlen Bros.....	415 0	T. Bendon (accepted)...	370 0

LONDON.—For removing the school-keeper's house and erecting a new house for his use, together with a laundry centre, &c., Waterloo-road, Lambeth, for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

	For brick-work in cement, add		
J. Garrett & Son	£2,887 0 0	....	£49 0 0
E. Triggs.....	2,886 0 0	....	55 0 0
J. Marsland.....	2,835 0 0	....	60 0 0
Holliday & Greenwood, Brixton	2,791 0 0*	....	55 0 0*

* Recommended by the Works Committee for acceptance.

LONDON.—For the erection of a school on the site in Millfields-road, Clapton, to provide accommodation for 989 children and for a schoolkeeper's house with a room underneath, for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

	For brick-work in cement, add		
T. Boyce	£16,900 0 0	....	£370 0 0
H. Lovatt.....	16,382 5 9	....	411 6 4
Foster & Dicksee.....	16,180 0 0	....	388 0 0
E. Lawrance & Sons	15,098 0 0	....	387 0 0
J. Grover & Sons	14,790 0 0	....	348 0 0
C. Cox	14,079 0 0	....	348 0 0
W. Shurmur, Upper Clapton	14,127 0 0*	....	334 0 0*

The tenders include the provision of a hall for each department.
* Recommended by the Works Committee for acceptance.

LONDON.—For the erection of a school on the site in Dealstreet, Pelham-street, E., to provide accommodation for 1,200 children, and for a house on arches for the schoolkeeper, for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

	For brick-work in cement, add		
Foster & Dicksee.....	£19,907 0 0	....	£263 0 0
T. Boyce	18,647 0 0	....	250 0 0
W. Downs	17,968 0 0	....	418 0 0
C. Wall	17,957 0 0	....	370 0 0
Holloway Bros.	17,872 0 0	....	360 0 0
W. Goodman	17,747 0 0	....	370 0 0
Hart Bros.....	17,439 0 0	....	437 0 0
E. Lawrance & Sons	17,391 0 0	....	350 0 0
Stimpson & Co.	16,877 0 0	....	526 0 0
A. Reed & Son, Stratford, E.	16,646 6 7*	....	298 4 0*
W. Shurmur.....	16,507 0 0	....	350 0 0
Brass & Son.....	16,555 0 0	....	263 0 0

The tenders include the provision of a hall for each department and a Drawing class-room.
* Recommended by the Works Committee for acceptance.

LONDON.—For providing and fixing heating apparatus on the low-pressure hot water system (with the necessary boiler) for the undermentioned new schools, now in the course of erection, for the School Board for London :—

Pupil Teachers' School, Church-terrace, Greenwich.

J. Grundy	£247 0	Wontner, Smith, Gray & Co.	£189 10
Z. D. Berry & Son	197 0		
R. Dawson & Co.....	193 0	Wenham & Waters, Ltd., Croydon*	160 0

New School, Mulgrave-place, Greenwich.

T. Green & Sons.....	£407 0	J. C. & J. S. Ellis.....	£335 0
Maguire & Sons	437 10	Purcell & Nobbs.....	318 0
Wontner, Smith, Gray & Co.	389 0	J. & F. May, High Holborn*	318 0
W. G. Cannon	336 15		

* Recommended for acceptance by the Works Committee.

LONDON.—For carrying out repairs to the undermentioned groups of schools on the schedule of prices, for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

Chelsea Division (Group 1).

	Add to Schedule		Add to Schedule
Péattie & Axtell	25 per cent.	G. Lydford, Uxbridge-road*	17½ per cent.
G. & F. Kent	20 ,,		

East Lambeth Division (Group 2).

	Add to Schedule		Add to Schedule
W. V. Goad	22½ per cent.	J. Frampton	15 per cent.
Smith & Sons	20 ,,	Star & Sons	10 ,,
E. Triggs	15 ,,	Rice & Son, Stockwell-road*	10 ,,
W. & H. Castle	15 ,,		

East Lambeth Division (Group 5).

	Add to Schedule		Add to Schedule
W. Downs	20 per cent.	Johnson & Co., Watling-street*	12½ per cent.
W. V. Goad	17½ ,,		
W. & H. Castle	15 ,,		

Marylebone Division (Group 3).

	Add to Schedule		Add to Schedule
Johnson & Co.	15 per cent.	A. M. Sparks, Kentish Town-road*	12½ per cent.
T. Cruwys	12½ ,,		

Southwark Division (Group 3).

	Add to Schedule		Add to Schedule
W. V. Goad	25 per cent.	Johnson & Co., Watling-street*	10 per cent.
W. Downs	20 ,,		
W. & H. Castle	15 ,,		

Southwark Division (Group 4).

	Add to Schedule		Add to Schedule
W. Downs	20 per cent.	Johnson & Co., Watling-street*	12½ per cent.
W. V. Goad	20 ,,		
W. & H. Castle	15 ,,		

* Recommended for acceptance by the Works Committee.

LONDON.—For refitting and extending the water-closets in connexion with the St. John's School, Halley-street, Limehouse, and for providing a new and complete system of drainage, &c., for the School Board for London :—

Grover & Sons	£1,125	H. Knight & Sons	£933
McCormick & Sons	1,085	J. T. Robey	900
W. & H. Castle	997	McCalnan & Co., 238, Commercial-road*	885
W. Gregar & Sons	987		

* Recommended for acceptance by the Works Committee.

LONDON.—For the erection of a girls' department on the Dulwich Hamlet site, to accommodate 118 children, and for providing a covered playground, &c., for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

		For brickwork in cement, add
F. & H. F. Higgs	£2,445 0 0	£55 0 0
J. Smith & Sons	2,224 0 0	41 0 0
Lathey Bros.	2,023 0 0	41 0 0
Holloway Bros.	1,809 0 0	33 0 0
Co-operative Builders, Lim.	1,774 0 0	33 0 0
Holliday & Greenwood, Brixton	1,688 0 0*	37 0 0*

* Recommended for acceptance by the Works Committee.

LONDON.—For re-fitting and enlarging the offices in connexion with the Church-street School, Kennington, and also for providing a new and complete system of drainage, for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

W. Akers & Co.	£968	Holloway Bros.	£784
W. Downs	940	J. Frampton	750
Davis Bros.	894	J. Garrett & Son, 40, Old Town, Clapham*	717
L. Whitehead & Co.	845		
W. Hammond	829		

* Recommended for acceptance by the Works Committee.

LONDON.—For forming cloak-rooms for all departments of the school in Harwood-road, Fulham, for the School Board for London. Mr. T. J. Bailey, Architect :—

H. C. Clifton	£474 0	Peattie & Axtell	£305 0
G. & F. Kent	355 0	J. M. Macey & Son	289 0
G. Lyford	330 11	J. Rugg, Earl's Court-road*	277 0
Holloway Bros.	314 0		

* Recommended for acceptance by the Works Committee.

LONDON.—For the erection of the London Homœopathic Hospital. Mr. William A. Pite, architect, 11, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Quantities by Mr. J. Rookwood :—

Shillitoe	£34,250	Smith & Sons	£30,817
Lathey Bros.	33,500	Holloway & Sons	30,813
Foster & Dicksee	32,800	Pattinson	30,780
Falkner	32,687	Mitchell	29,895
Paramor & Sons	31,200	Boyce	29,700
Patman & Fotheringham.	30,963		

LONDON.—For additions to Rickford Lodge, Hampstead, N.W. Mr. M. N. Inman, architect :—

A. Drew	£235 0	W. A. Hudson	£185 0
William Melbourne	224 10		

LONDON.—For sanitary and hot-water work at 5, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W. Mr. Walter Graves, architect, Winchester House, Old Broad-street :—

Sanitary Work.

Tyler & Son	£183 3 3	Doulton & Co.	£140 9 6
Morris & Son	148 0 0	Creaton & Co.	112 0 0

Hot-Water.

Waller & Co.	£62 6 6	Creaton & Co.	£52 10 0
Benham	55 0 0		

NORTHFLEET.—For the erection of cottage and outbuildings, Undershore, Northfleet, for Mr. A. Tolhurst. Mr. J. T. Walford, architect, Northfleet. Quantities by architect :—

Mitchell	£149 0	McGeorge & Co.	£140 16
Langford	148 0	Dering	133 10
Multon & Wallis	144 0	Wyatt	124 10
Wood	141 0		

PLYMPTON (Devon).—Accepted for providing, laying, and jointing 4,500 ft. pipe sewers, Tamerton Foliott, for the Rural Sanitary Authority. Mr. N. Martin, 3, Elim-terrace, Mutley, Plymouth :—

E. Duke, Plymouth £784 13 9

STOKE GABRIEL (Devon).—For providing and laying 1,780 ft. of 9-in. pipe-sewer, tanks, &c., for the Totnes Union Rural Sanitary Authority. Mr. W. F. Tollit, Surveyor, Gate House, Totnes :—

Strachan	£514 3 6	Toyer	£197 0 0
Rabbich & Brown	337 0 0	J. J. Brown, Harbertonford, Totnes*	192 10 0
Pike	210 8 0		
Sellwood	209 10 0		

* Accepted.

TORQUAY.—For extension of pier and quay; also erection of cargo shed, for the Corporation. Mr. H. A. Garrett, C.E., Municipal Offices, Town Hall, Torquay :—

M. Bridgman	£13,963 15 2	Wm. Kidd	£9,548 4 9
Kirk, Knight, & Co.	12,956 18 2	G. Shellabear	9,229 0 0
Geo. Lawson	11,200 0 0	Hill & Co.	8,690 0 0
Drake & Co.	11,154 0 0	Dixon Bros., Swansea*	7,963 9 7
J. Strachan	10,670 0 0		
Pethick Bros.	9,784 0 0		

* Accepted.

TRURO.—Accepted for the erection of a county police-station and removing old building, for the County Council. Mr. T. J. Hicks, County Surveyor, Corn Exchange, Truro :—

S. Trehane, Liskeard £1,259 0 0

WOLVERHAMPTON.—For the erection of the Walsall-street schools, for the Wolverhampton School Board :—

Wistance	£11,610 0 0	Lovatt	£10,348 0 0
Tildesley	10,793 0 0	Guest	10,304 10 0
Ham	10,728 15 1	Harley & Son	10,166 0 0
Bradney & Lloyd	10,580 0 0	Jones	10,050 0 0
Cave	10,494 0 0	Willcock & Co., Wolverhampton*	9,825 0
Pough	10,499 0 0		

* Accepted.

WEYMOUTH.—For the erection of the new Church of All Saints, Westham, Weymouth. Mr. Geo. H. Fellowes Prynne, architect, 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W. Quantities by Mr. R. Henry Hale, 6, Great Queen-street, Westminster, S.W. :—

S. Sabey & Son	£9,409 0 0	Stephens, Bastow, & Co.	£6,579 0 0
H. & J. Hardy	8,563 18 0	Goddard & Sons	6,059 0 0
A. J. Masterman	8,193 8 7	J. T. Whettam	5,804 0 0
J. L. Miller	8,117 18 7	Tompsett & Kingham	5,745 0 0
Luscombe & Son	7,910 0 0	Brown, Bros.	5,713 0 0
Walter Wallis	7,492 0 0	W. H. Gooding, Exeter*	5,627 10 0
A. Clarke	6,884 0 0		
Hatherly & Carr	6,844 0 0		
F. Merrick & Son	6,837 0 0		
G. Jackson	6,827 0 0		

* Conditionally accepted.

YOUGHAL (Ireland).—For the erection of four houses. Mr. W. H. Hill, architect, 28, South Mall, Cork :—

Murray, Youghal £800

Decoration at 5, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park.—In the list of tenders for decoration at 5, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W. (published in our last issue, p. 347), the amount of Messrs. Creaton & Co.'s tender is given as £345. We are informed that this should have been £298. The mistake was not ours.

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T. F. (we cannot insert announcements of that nature as paragraphs. They are really advertisements in disguise).—F. J. B. (the articles deal with geology, and not with the sale of stone).—S. T.—J. M. (next week).—J. S. (should have stated amounts).—S. & M. (too late : next week).—J. J. (below our mark).

All statements of facts, lists of tenders, &c., must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication.

We are compelled to decline pointing out books and giving addresses.

NOTE.—The responsibility of signed articles, and papers read at public meetings, rests, of course, with the authors.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Letters or communications (beyond mere news-items) which have been duplicated for other journals, are NOT DESIRED.

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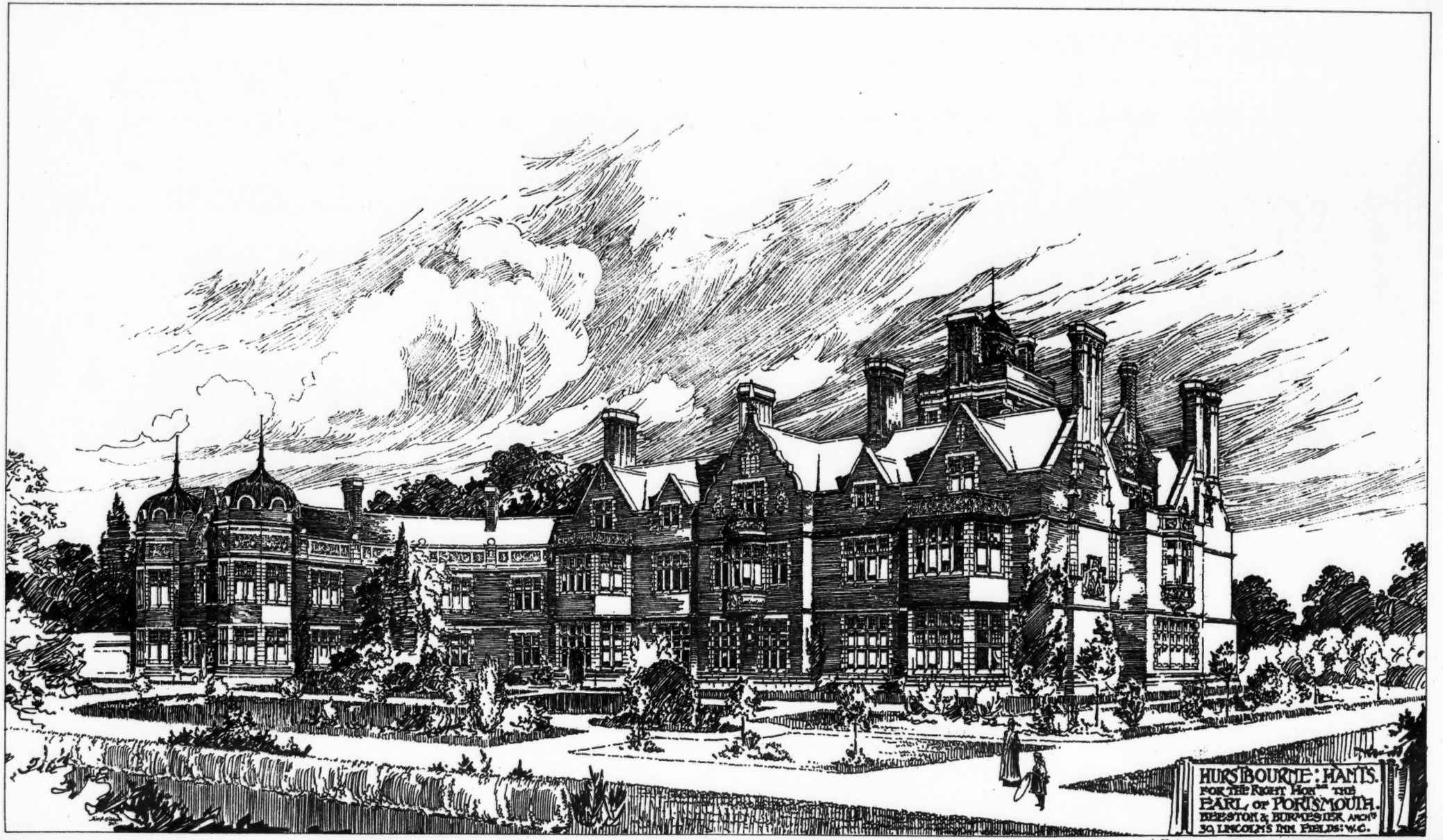
Royal Academy Exhibition, 1893

HOUSE AT SURBITON.—Messrs. Kippen & Berry, Architects.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1898.

HOUSE AT SURBITON.—Messrs. Kinnear & Berry, Architects.



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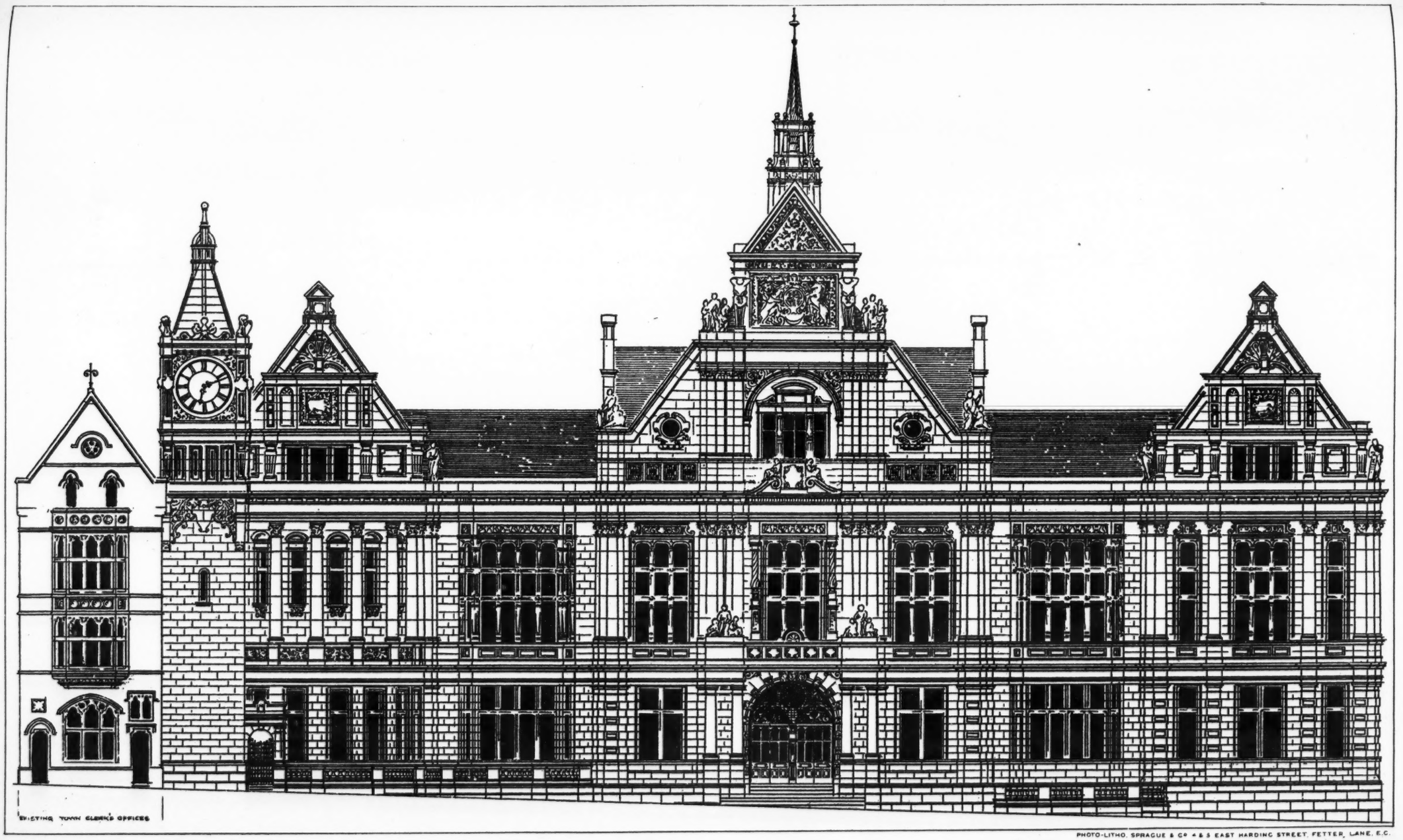
Royal Academy Exhibition, 1893.



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COMPETITION DESIGN FOR OXFORD MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.—Mr. T. Frederick Pennington, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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HOUSE AT BISHAM-ON-THAMES.—Messrs. Kidner & Berry, Architects.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1893.

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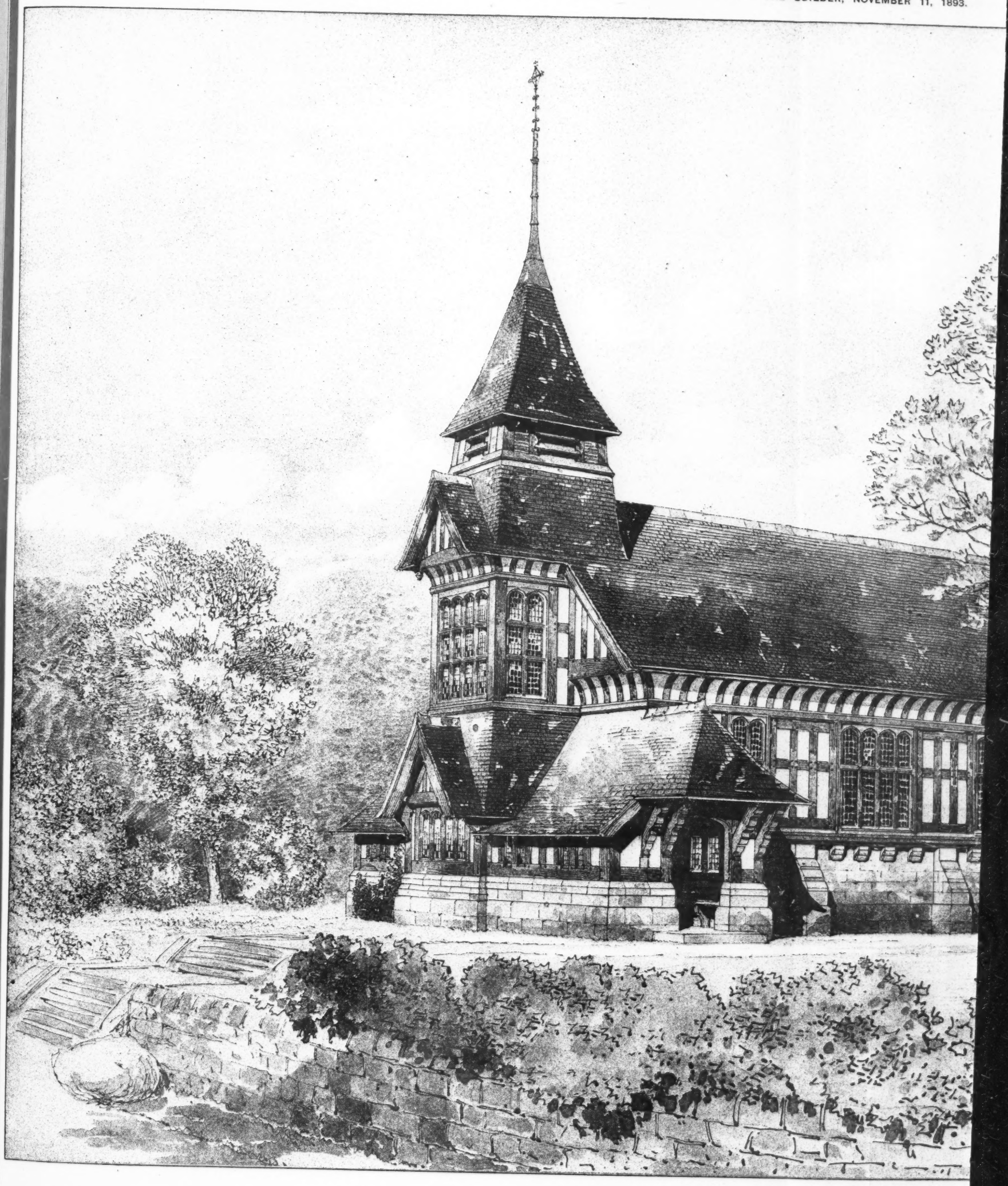
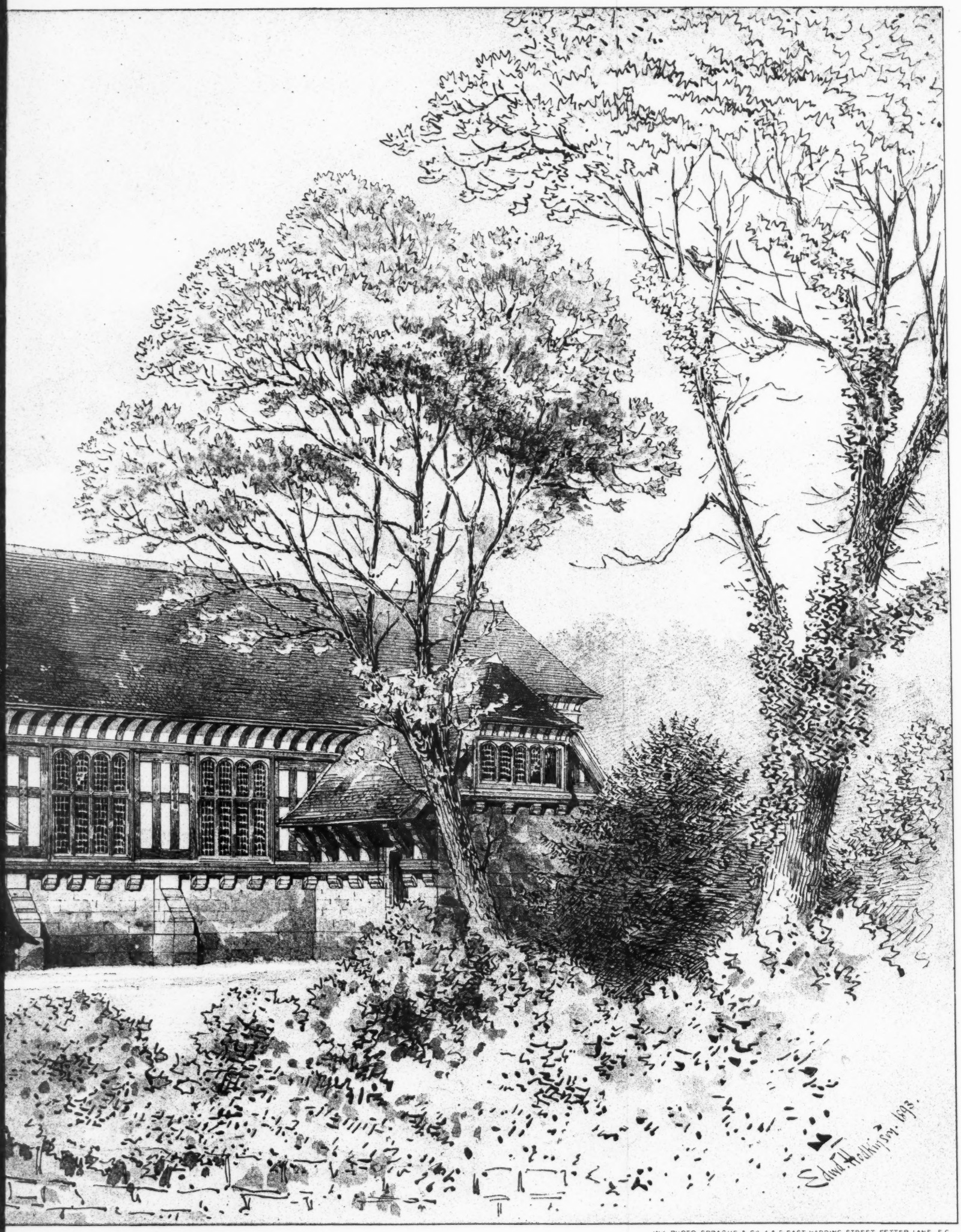


ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, HIGH LEIGH, CHESHIRE.—Mr. Edmun

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1893.



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